THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,323—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

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SHIPPING

NSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
	ARABIA	7902	....	....
	SALSETTE	6000	MOKHA	10690
	EGYPT	7912	....	....
	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9631
	PERSIA	7951	....	....
	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7933
	CALEDONIA	7536	....	....
	DEVANHA	8092	MALWA	10883
	HIMALAYA	6958	....	....
	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
	ARABIA	7933	....	....
	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
	EGYPT	7912	....	....

...he above Mail Steamers are fitted with ...LESS TELEGRAPHY.

... above Steamers convey Passengers to ..., Plymouth and London.

...ngers for Brindisi transhipment to a connecting ... at Port Said.

...rs leave the BALLARD PIER on day ...ng. All passengers must attend at that place ...0 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health ...of the Port.

...ds of Passengers cannot go on board the ...teamer.

...TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, ...USTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

...Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly ... on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the ... China and Japan, and Return Tickets are ...on favourable terms.

...ccommodation and further information,

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

...NDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

...RS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

...ASSAGE & SHIPPING.

...GES	Booked without charge.
...	Carefully Selected.
...ER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
...OOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
...AGE	Shipped and Insured.
...NGERS	Met on arrival.
...ALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
...ONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

...ecial Programme of Sailings arranged by

...ELLERMAN'S LINES OF STEAMERS.

..." CITY " AND " HALL "..

...CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI
(12th December, 1911.)
OUTWARDS.

...eamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Liverpool about,	Continental Call. at	Continental Call. about,	Due Bombay about.
		1911		1911	1911
...ilan	5534	24 Aug	Naples	1 Sept.	16 Sept.
...k	7810	19 Sept	Marseilles	26 Sept.	11 Oct.
...ma	4672	30 Sept	Naples	9 Oct.	25 Oct.
...ance	6972	7 Oct.	....	....	23 Oct.
...don	6000	14 Oct.	Marseilles	20 Oct.	4 Nov.
...pot Hall	5321	28 Oct	Naples	31 Oct.	17 Nov.
...one	7163	30 Oct.	....	....	21 Nov.
...Steamer	7000	4 Nov.	Naples	12 Nov.	27 Nov.
...ions	5534	16 Nov	....	....	9 Dec.

THROUGH BOOKINGS TO DELHI.

...e Agents at Bombay will, when required, be pleased to render ...ance to passengers in the way of transferring their baggage ... steamer to Railway Station and securing their seats on ... No charge will be made for these services.

HOMEWARDS.

...Steamer.	Tons gross.	Leave Karachi about	Leave Bombay about	Due Marseilles about	Due Liverpool about
		1911	1912	1912	1912
...Lahore	7160	16 Dec.	.....	2 Jan.	11 Jan.
...w Steamer	7000	30 Dec.	2 Jan.	19 Jan.	28 Jan.
...thens	5534	3 Jan.	....	20 Jan.	29 Jan.
...Tenasserim	4672	13 Jan.	19 Jan.	2 Feb.	12 Feb.
...York	7810	3 Feb.	6 Feb.	22 Feb.	2 Mar.
...Glasgow	6529	23 Feb.	27 Feb.	16 Mar.	25 Mar.
...Pool Hall	5321	9 Mar.	12 Mar.	30 Mar.	9 Apl.
...Caledonia	7512	23 Mar.	26 Mar.	11 April.	20 Apl.

...OTE.—All the above steamers have second class accommo... also except City of Vienna and Trafford Hall.

HOMEWARDS ONLY.

	First Class Single from Rs.	First Class Return Rs.	Second Class from Rs.	Second Class Return Rs.
...Marseilles	378	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	809
...London	605	957	432	704

The above fares are applicable to passages from Bombay or ...rachi and where steamers sail from one of these ports only ...se passages are given by connecting British India steamer ...s direct.

...he Extras except for a very few special rooms. Electric ...e Free.

...or berths and full particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
BOMBAY.
FORBES, FORBES, CAMPBELL & Co., LTD.
KARACHI.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
In a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharge either as a suppressing injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI,

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing. Date.	Time.	Route via.
Dumra	1695	Thurs. 4th May	9 a.m.	via C. M.
Lhasa	2171	Fri. 5th May	6 a.m.†	direct.
Linga	2171	Mon. 8th May	11 a.m.	*P D & C M.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Dumra," 1695 tons, on Thursday, 4th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Fortnightly).

S. S. "Lindula," 3339 tons, on Wednesday, the 3rd May, calling at Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pontakota," 3418 tons, sailing on or about Monday, 15th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3269 tons, sailing on or about 6th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.
2nd May, 1911.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th May 1911
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st July "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Aug. "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep. "
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr "
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th " "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
Austria	7588	J. Raicich	28th May.
China	6017	P. Pavisich	27th June.
Ferdinand	6046	B. Cobol	27th July.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauern and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Persia	...P. Giurgevich...	5895	...25th May 1911

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1911.
a Margraf	3,680	Ihle	3rd May,
b Ksanior	3,000	Schutt	19th "

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—
A. STRANDES & Co., Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 1st April, 1911.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay (Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	PENANG
BANGKOK	JOHORE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAIGON
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LONDON†	SHANGHAI
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PEKING	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. A. JEFFREY,
Agent.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	... " 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	... " 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Bombay,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Zanzibar,
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nakuru,
Delhi,	Kandy	Kisumu.
Cawnpore	Nuwara-Eliya,	Kampala,
		Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. W. J. K. HEGARTY, Acting Manager.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.

I.—Dealers in Watches, Clocks and Chronometers.
II.—Jewellers, Engravers, Die Sinkers.
III.—Dealers in Precious Stones.
IV.—Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths.
V.—Importers of Best Sheffield Sterling Silver and Electro-Plated Ware.
VI.—Opticians, Sole Agents for Dr. Menist's celebrated Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Glare Glasses, &c.
VII.—Sole Agents for Goerz' celebrated Trieder and other Binoculars for Field and Marine use.
VIII.—Dealers in Music and Musical instruments.
IX.—Importers of Pianofortes for the Tropics. Agents for Bluthner, Schiedmayer, Richard Lipp, Broadwood &c.
X.—Sole Agents for Napier Cars, 4 and 6 Cylinders.

MARCKS & Co. LTD.

BOMBAY & POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

MONGINI BROTHERS' MIXED CHOCOLATES

(Fresh made) in ½ lbs. and 1 lbs. cartons Re. 1 and Rs. 2.

MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	CREAMS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	ALMONDS
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	NOUGAT
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PRALINES
MONGINIS'	CHOCOLATE	PEPPERMINTS

KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
FRY'S CHOCOLATES
PETERS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
SWISS MILK CHOCOLATES,
ETC., ETC., ETC.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Honckong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. JOHN GREIG, Agent.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited

HEAD OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:—
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	... " 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	..... " 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath; Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

LARGEST IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

KEROSINE OIL BRANDS:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° " "
Monkey 125° " "
Elephant in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE for the following:—
GRUYERE PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE always in stock throughout the year.
MACCARONI VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES of various shapes and designs fresh and can be had in large quantities.
PURE GENUINE OLIVE OIL of the Olives, now in great demand.
ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR (white) highly patronized for its excellence.
WALNUTS AND ALMONDS in soft shell, and HAZELNUTS always in Stock.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

MALARIA MIXTURE, prepared by FRANCESCO RANA of Bari, in Italy, cure guaranteed.
BRIOSCHI'S 'CETRATE,' an effervescent drink for the young and aged use freely in every house in Italy.
Our CLARET (Grignolino), the Genuine Wine, in great demand, at Rs. 11 per dozen bottles. Various other Brands of Wines and Liqueurs from The High Class Houses of Italy and France.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER-FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 24 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

BLAKKES B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. E. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

WRECK OF S. S. "BERGEDORF."

TENDERS are invited for SALVING the CARGO and FITTINGS of the above Ship stranded off Cape Comorin. Offers will also be entertained for the purchase of the wreck and Cargo as they stand.

For full particulars apply to the Agents of the Steamer Messrs. FREUDENBERG & Co., Colombo, or G. ZELLWEGER, Tuticorin.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THIS is to notify to the public that the PARTNERSHIP that existed between the Firm of Y. H. DESAI and Co., and RICHARD HENRICH FETT, and hitherto known as FETT DESAI & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Barsi Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., has DISSOLVED, and that under an Arbitration award, the said Richard Henrich Fett has been declared to have ceased to be a partner in the said Agency Firm with effect from 14th February, 1910. The firm of Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents will hereafter be known by the name and style of Y. H. DESAI & Co.

(Signed) Y. H. DESAI & Co.,
Bombay, 29th April, 1911.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give NOTICE that I shall NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS, incurred by my wife FANNY De L'ORME since she has left my protection on the 16th April, 1911.

(Captain.) FRED. D'LORME.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Fort Bombay, on the 3rd May 1911, at 4-30 o'clock (Standard Time.)

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1910.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ltd.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April to 11th May, 1911, both days inclusive.

Bombay, 19th April, 1911.

THE ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

A SALE
OF
OVER-SEASON GOODS AND REMNANTS
will take place at the Premises
on
TUESDAY, the 2nd May,
and
WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May,
1911.
Between the hours of
9-30 A.M. and 6-30 P.M.
On the first day of the Sale the Premises will be open to Members only, and on the second day to Members and Non-Members also.

WE SEND YOU FREE
A SAMPLE COPY OF
INDUSTRY.

A monthly Journal Handicrafts and Commerce containing useful and practical hints for preparing household necessities, starting of small mechanical industries etc. etc.

New features, including illustrations, are added in the second year.

Royal Ed. Rs. 2. People's Ed. Re. 1-3.

For Readers—
Interesting Throughout.
For Advertisers—
Absolutely sure medium.

For Free sample copy and revised Adv. rates.
Please write to the MANAGER,
"INDUSTRY," Shambazar, Calcutta.

TO ESCAPE
All Dangers—Moral and Physical,
Please Read our Book!!!
"KAM SHASTRA."
A GUIDE to Health, Wealth and Prosperity!
Available in all Languages!!
English, Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati, Urdu, Bengali, Telugu and Tamil!
Kanarese Edition in the Press!!
More than 600,000 copies already supplied
GRATIS and POST-FREE.

Apply to:—VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
NOVELTY THEATRE

TO-NIGHT.
THE GRAND NATIONAL.
WHAT A SUCCESS ON SATURDAY.
The audience demanded a second showing of this exciting picture and was repeated at the end of the programme.
A MARVELLOUS SERIES OF PICTURES.
COME AND SEE THE RACE
THE WATER-JUMP.
THE BUSH FENCE.
THE PARADE,
etc., etc., etc., etc.
TWENTY-THREE STARTED
—FOUR FINISHED.
EVERY FENCE SPELLS DISASTER.
In the Grand National the finest jockeys meet their match and upsets are frequent.
TO-NIGHT.
Our New Comedian
"BABY LUS."
The trained panther made the simply shake with laughter on
SATURDAY NIGHT.
Another Comedian added to the list we have introduced to Bombay.
"FOOLSHEAD, MAX LINDER, TOTO, TOUTONLINE, BETTY, etc.
A
RECORD PROGRAMME THIS WEEK.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY 3
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSIONS:—DAILY. 8 to 9 a. m.
EVENING do. :—THURSDAYS only, 6 to 8 with Band.
NIGHT do. :—SATURDAYS only, 9-30 to 11-30 with Band.
TUESDAY, 2ND MAY,
DANCING
AND
SKATING
From 9-30 to Midnight.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent, For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum, Special rate for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed on balances which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert!

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 2. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

TO LET.—2ND FLOOR of a BUNGALOW and a Stable, Grant Road. Rent Rs. 110 and Rs. 15. Apply NANABHOY RATANJI MEHTA, Procter Street, Grant Road.

A GRADUATE, with good references Coaches Europeans in Urdu, Persian and Gujrati. Apply Box, No. 2786, care of this Paper.

MOTORISTS! Did you see our Aluminium Matting? If not, you should do so. Unlike rubber it is nonperishable and will keep tidy after years of service. The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

BOOKS FOR SALE.—GARNETT'S "International Library of Famous Literature" 20 vols; "Scribner" '80 to '82 five vols; "Century" '84 and '85, 4 vols. Offers, Box 2693, care of this Office.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years, during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey, Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of 'Bombay Gazette" Office

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 11/16d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Ten Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand) printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

"THE EMPIRE,"—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong. No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, on sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5,
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh Rs. 6.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
Selection of Leading Cases.
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
Apply the Bombay Gazette Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MAHOGANY STAINED NEW FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd May at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs J.S. Mody and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, next to Paper Currency Office, on Esplanade, Road Fort, by order of a Cabinet Maker, closing business, the entire furniture, of his show room, such as mahogany stained tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, corner cabinets, single and double door mirror almyrahs, writing tables, octagonal tables and teapoys, hat stands, show cases, easy, low and rocking chairs, tile topped teapoys, office chairs, writing tables with side drawers, phonographs, etc.

The above is on view.

SALE TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd May, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the Second Floor No. 4, Colaba Causeway, opposite the Scottish Church and close to the Old Apollo Hotel, valuable and neat French-polished and mahogany stained drawing, dining and bed-room furniture made to order, tapestry lined drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, mirror almyrah, rosewood cottage piano by Soundy, sideboard, dumbwaiter, dining table and chairs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, tables and teapoys, single and double bedsteads glass, crockery and platedware, table, hall and hanging lamps, table ornaments, carpets, cooking utensils, etc., the property of H. Chick, Esq, and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by order of the executors of a deceased gentleman, in the compound of the late Mr. Hunsraj Curramsay at Hunsraj Lane, Near Byculla Bridge, Byculla, the surplus stock containing sofas, carved chairs, cupboards, wardrobes, one old harmonium, pier tables, cotton mattresses, marble top tables, charpois hanging chandeliers; bedsteads, one shigram and one phaeton etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD, PEARL AND DIAMOND JEWELLERY.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the widow of a deceased Bhatya gentleman, the following valuable jewellery.

One white round jeewan pearl-necklace, in two strings, with emerald pendant.

Pearl bangles, pearl bracelets, pearl nose rings, diamond and emerald rings, gold bangles, gold chaori "kakna," "pochi," buckle shape "kadas," bamboo and almond shape bangles, ear-rings, etc., etc.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of Abdoolbhoy Nancy—

1 banch of 10 strings 148 white pearls about 70 1-2 chows.

The above is now on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1911.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
41, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at 3rd Kamatipura Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O.C.J.
Suit No. 1008 of 1910.

Madan Gopinath.....Plaintiff.
vs.
Gopinath Balwant.....Defendant.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver, appointed in the above Suit and pursuant to the Consent Decree passed on the 8th day of December, 1910. Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, containing by admeasurement 120 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the third Kamatipura Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3637 3638 and 3639, and New Nos. 10365, 10366, and 10367, Old Survey Nos. 3212, 3213 and 3214, and New Survey Nos. 5965, 5966 and 5967, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under E. Ward Nos. 1216, 1217, and 1218, and Street Nos. 49, 51 and 53, and bounded as follows, i. e., on or towards the east by the property of Ramji Sumbhoo, on or towards the west by the property of Ramji Settiba, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the said 3rd Kamatipura Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Motichund and Davidas, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office No. 121, MeadowStreet, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FRUNITURE, at 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, near Mulji Jetha Market, out of Fort, Bombay,
High Court.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.
Jeevavahoo vs. Sakervahoo.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. Auctioneers by order of R.D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit, and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit on 23rd day of February 1911, will on THURSDAY, the 4th day of May, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Family House of the late Mr. Luckmidas Khimji, at 1st Ganeshwadi Lane, near Mulji Jetha Market, the following household furniture, English tables, blackwood drawing-room chairs, cushion sofa, peer table, easy chairs, English rocking chairs, pier glass, blackwood almyrahs, revolving top writing-table, one safe, large pictures in gold frames, by Raja Ravi Varma, gas chandeliers, American clock, bedstead, chairs, screens, benches, garden-seats besides old books, files, clothings, old unserviceable wood and iron.

Goods on view.

Catalogues may be obtained from the undersigned on the sale premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1911.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JJ&S
PURE POT STILL WHISKEY
The fine flavour and exceptionally high quality of John Jameson's Whiskey have made it
Famous for over 100 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SONS, LIMITED,
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. The King.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS
A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited: PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c.,

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
'ENERGICAL SYRUP"
THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:
V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.
MOTOR GREASES.
Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.
BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Rs. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently Improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA
WARLI LABORATORY DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.
THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)
STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.
ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.
SECOND EDITION.
"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN A BAKERY.

Under instructions from R. D. Sathna, Esqr. Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Jagir Hormusjee Writer, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 2nd May, 1911, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, at Fort Street, Road, Fort, next to Fiere Hotel.

The right, title and interest of the above insolvent in a Bakery, situate at the above place.

Private offers for the right, etc., will be received by the Auctioneers previous to the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned at their Rooms, in Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of Old Building Material at the Rear of Hong-Kong Bank Premises Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from the Mongkong Shanghai Banking Corporation, Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1911, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), the materials of old structure, which is now to be demolished.

25 per cent, of the sale price must be paid at time of auction and the balance within ten days purchase.

The entire structure down to ground level is to be demolished and all material removed from premises on or before the 1st of June, failing which the Bank shall have the power to remove it at risk and expense of the purchaser.

The Bank reserves the right to reject the highest or any tender.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Cochin Street on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate.

Under instructions from Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy and Co. Attorneys for the executors of the late Hormusjee Maneckjee Padsha, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will put up for sale by Public Auction TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd of May 1911, at 5 p.m., the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Port Trust lease-hold land, situate at Cochin Street on the Mody Bay, Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 502 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north by Cochin Street, on or towards the south by Cochin Street or towards the east by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, and now in occupation of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., and on or towards the west by the property of the Municipality of Bombay, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 8480, and by the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2667, Street No. 92, and formerly and are now in the possession and occupation of the tenants of the executors of the late Hormusjee Maneckji Padsha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia, Ghandy & Co., Solicitors for the Executors of the late Mr. Hormusjee Maneckjee Padsha or to the Undersigned,

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1911.

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THE DEMAND
FOR
"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained unintermittedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

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ORIENTAL
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
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INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
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BOMBAY GAZETTE

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For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Minimum charge	,, 6-0 do.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

(ONDAY EVENING.) [1st May 1911.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 28th April, 1911.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	47	56,406
B. B. & C. I. Railway	40	47,520

FINANCIAL.

NEY :—
he Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay is -2 lakhs down.

CHANGE :—
he market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-16d T. T., 3 32d. Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' t credits. There has been little enquiry for k remittance and 1s. 4 3-32d. T. T. can still be . Bills have been place at the above quotation. Eastern rates are easier.
'e quote :—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 1-4d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. June
Do. do France	...171 1-4
Do. do Marks	...133 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132 3-4
Shanghai "	...177
Japan "	...149 3-4

VERNMENT PAPER :—
he market opened at 95 7-8 for to-day's settlet and declined as far as 95 3-4. A moderate finess was done and the settlement passed off tly. For next settlement the rate has remained dy during the day at 95 15-16.
'e quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	95 12 0
Next settlement	... "	95 15 0

ULLION :—
ar Silver in London on Saturday closed 1-8 er both for ready and forward at 24 9-16 and 11-16 respectively. New York was 3-8 down at 1-4. The local market has been steady at 62 5-8 duty for ready bars. Bar Gold is steady.
'e quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	... Rs.	24 0 0
Australian " ...	... "	24 0 0
Sovereigns " ...	... "	15 0 0
Silver Ready ex-duty	... "	62 10 0
" 1st settlement	... "	62 11 0
" 2nd Settlement	... "	62 14 0

COTTON.

ARKET REPORT :—
The market opened steady at Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 vance on Saturday's closing rates. The rise however checked business and at Colaba the feeling s rather easier, and their being little enquiry for tracts prices close somewhat lower. Fine Broach y delivery which was quoted Rs. 362 on opening s been done at Rs. 360.
Holders have been asking higher prices for ready tton in sympathy with the advance in contracts, t the enquiry has been very moderate as buyers e not inclined to go on at any advance.

OTATIONS :—
OLD CROP.

Fine M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 360	May
Do do Khandesh ...	...	" 310-11	do
F G do do ...	...	" 298-9	do
Fine do Khamgaon-Akola ...	...	" 321	do
Do do Bengals ...	...	" 307	do
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	...	" 363	do
Do H C Westerns ...	...	" 340	do
Do M G do ...	...	" 346	do

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach ...	...	Rs. 309-10	March
Fully Good H G Bengals	...	" 246-7	January
Fine M G Bengal ...	...	" 271	"

VERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone	...	Steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales
Total Imports	...	Nil

TURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
7·97	7·88	7·82	7·57
+03	+03	+03	+03

pt.-Oct. Oct.-Nov. Nov.-Dec. Dec.-Jan. Jan.-Feb.
7·19 7·01 6·95 6·93 6·93
+03 +03 +04 +04 New position

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

INSEED :—
The tone of the market is again steadier and prices re recovering.
We quote :—

Ready ...	... Rs.	11 15 6 B. T.
May ...	... "	12 11 6 R. T.

APESEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We Quote :—

Brown Delhi April-May ...	Rs.	6 15 0 R. T.
Yellow Gujerat ready ...	"	7 13 0 B. T.
Brown Etawah ready ...	"	6 9 0 B. T.

INGELLYSEED :—The market is quiet but steady.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs.	51 8 0
Mimbura ...	"	52 8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	"	57 0 0
Black Kutal ...	"	44 0 0

ASTORSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	33 0 0
Forward	... Rs.	33 0 0

OTTONSEED :—Tone quiet. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	23 0 0

OPPYSEED :—Tone steady. We Quote :—

Ready	... Rs.	9 12 0 B. T.
May	... Rs.	10 8 0 R. T.

ROUNDNUTS :—Tone steady.
We Quote :—

Bold	... Rs.	43 0 0
Small	... Rs.	41 8 0

OWRASEED :—Tone steadier.

July-August	... Rs.	6 15 0 R.T.

HEAT :—The market is steadier.
We Quote :—

White Delhi May	Rs.	4 13 6 R. T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay ...	...	...	1,642 1-2
Bank of Burma ...	...	...	136
Bank of India ...	...	...	65 1-2
Eastern Bank ...	...	...	77
Indian Specie ...	...	...	70 3-4

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	375
Kohinoor ...	...	...	642 1-2
Manockji-Petit ...	...	...	2,660
New Great Eastern ...	...	...	162 1-2
Standard ...	...	...	832 1-2

PRESS.

New Berar ...	...	...	535

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			129
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference ...			170
Bombay Steam Navigation Co'd. ...			280
Colaba Land and Mill ...	...		1,132 1-2
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...			16

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley ...	...	...	480

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday :—

Cotton ...	...	...	10,196 bales
Wheat ...	...	...	17,407 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	57,129 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	9,637 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	157 "
Poppyseed ...	...	...	11,323 "
Groundnuts ...	...	...	3,510 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	6,546 "
Rice ...	...	...	41,623 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	7,891 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	13,683 "
Mowraseed ...	...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	...	2,128 "
Joowar ...	...	...	1,027 "
Maize ...	...	...	1,132 "

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 29th April, 1911, as compared with the statement for the week ending 22nd April 1911 :—

Liabilities.	April 22. Rs.	April 29. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,77,00,804	1,70,49,001
Public Deposits at Branches		
Other Deposits	10,41,85,595	10,14,59,816
Post Bills	9,734	8,915
Sundries	24,07,321	24,80,046
	14,48,96,414	14,14,97,778
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,50,76,037	1,49,91,235
Other authorised Securities	8,85,250	8,86,899
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,19,53,083	2,17,59,033
Loans do. do.	4,39,76,300	4,38,16,425
Bills discounted and purchased	2,11,48,123	2,04,63,752
Dead Stock	2,78,534	2,78,534
Stamps	6,000	6,003
Bullion	15,84,206	19,18,872
Balances with other Banks.	7,78,795	8,25,309
Sundries	3,87,192	5,38,215
Cash	3,38,24,889	3,10,63,501
	14,48,96,414	14,14,97,778

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal, for the week ending 25th April 1911, as compared with the statement of 18th April 1911:—

Liabilities.	April 18. Rs. a. p.	April 25. Rs. a. p.
Capital paid up.	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	1,75,00,000 0 0	1,75,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c	1,91,20,670 12 9	1,89,93,685 5 1
Other Deposits, &c	15,73,72,759 0 0	15,79,93,044 12 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	10,45,811 9 3	10,74,406 4 7
Sundries	19,94,312 5 6	20,27,508 12 9
	21,70,33,553 12 3	21,75,88,646 3 1
Assets.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Govt. Securities	2,99,65,160 0 0	2,99,42,370 0 0
other authorized Investments	67,00,853 0 0	65,81,557 0 0
Loans on Govt. & other authorised Securities	4,35,17,783 8 3	4,13,94,510 5 5
Accounts of Credit on do	4,33,33,041 8 8	4,34,35,327 13 9
Bills discounted, &c	3,02,50,127 4 10	3,02,05,753 13 2
Balances with other Banks	25,61,893 1 0	25,56,822 1 4
Bullion		
Dead Stock	21,76,343 5 7	21,78,431 7 0
Stamps	13,686 13 7	13,162 12 7
Sundries	2,11,805 11 9	1,73,752 6 8
	15,87,82,205 5 5	15,55,81,637 11 11
Cash, &c., at Head Office	5,82,51,348 6 10	6,20,06,953 7 2
Cash, &c., at Branches		
	21,70,33,553 12 3	21,75,88,646 3 1

Liabilities.	Balance at	
Government	Rs.	
Head Office	17,37,550	Increase.
Government at Branches	18,64,834	Decrease.
Other Deposits	6,20,235	Increase.
Post Bills	28,595	do.
Assets.		
Bank's Investments	10,43,086	Decrease.
Loans	21,23,278	do.
Accounts of Credit	52,286	Increase.
Mercantile Bills	44,374	Decrease.
Cash at Head Office	42,99,357	Increase.
Cash at Branches	5,43,746	Decrease.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool friends of Messrs Tata and Co., write as follows :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

Since our last letter, the trend of prices has been slowly but steadily upwards. As we have often said, we did expect higher prices later in the season, when the strength of statistics had overcome all other factors, but we looked for some decline in the meantime, in view of the element of uncertainty to which we have before referred, of doubt as to the intentions of the bull clique, poor trade outside of Lancashire, general speculative apathy, fear of anti-futures legislation in America, proceedings by the United States Government, still pending, against the bull leaders, etc., etc. Are we, however, after all, to have the advance first? As conscientious chroniclers, we must take cognisance of factors which influence the course of the market, even though they run counter to the views we have expressed.

Of these factors, the chief is the position of trade and its requirements.

Lancashire's activity continues unabated. Manufacturers are in a stronger position than ever, and even spinners are more hopeful. The new treaty with Japan has given satisfaction among exporters to that country, and the efforts of our statesmen to remove the possibility of war among civilised nations cannot but favourably affect trade in all its branches. The Board of Trade report for March shewed that the value of our exports was larger than that of any previous month in the history of our commerce. The following figures shew the great volume of cloth and yarn exports:—

	1911.	1910.	1909.
Cloth	...636,198,100	475,818,600	492,868,900 yds.
Yarn	... 22,119,800	16,454,300	19,578,500 lbs.

The half-yearly returns of the international Spinners' Federation were also issued during the week, and they shewed, among other things, that the world's spinners stocks of American cotton on 31st March were 2,565,500 bales, against 2,753,714 a year ago.

One interesting feature of these returns is a table showing the general tendency to spin the finer counts :—

Consumption.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Great Britain	80.18	80.24	72.74	65.82	63.50a
Germany	182.97	180.72	181.45	173.64	165.69a
France	139.02	139.85	141.17	139.03	133.56a
Austria	190.79	196.68	193.77	184.45	176.54a
Italy	283.51	255.01	245.63	235.38	192.44a

a Bales per 1000 spindles.

This, of course, means economy in the consumption of cotton, and in the same connection a representative in Germany writes :—

"Manufacturers and dealers in lining stuffs for ladies' dresses complain that their turn-over has diminished almost to vanishing point, in consequence of the prevailing fashions."

Even from America we now get glimpses of improvement. It is true that heavy curtailment is in force, and this has frequently depressed the New York market, but, as pointed out last week, American spinners have nevertheless taken more cotton so far than last year, and our New Orleans correspondent cabled on Saturday :—" Fair average trade hiding behind complaints."

Then the steadily dwindling crop movement is causing concern. If the present rate of "into-sight" continues until the end of the season, the final crop may be very little over 11 3-4 millions!

All this, of course, encourages perseverance on the part of the bull clique, who are financially powerful, and who are said to have been reinforced by recent accession to their ranks of other capitalists. From our New York correspondence we gather that the combination is reputed to hold 300,000 bales of May delivery, and that they intend to take up all tenders. Here in Liverpool we believe they will take up all April tenders.

New crop reports have been mainly favourable during the week. Heavy rainstorms, however, are reported from the Mississippi Delta, and a good deal has been said of a new insect pest, but we prefer to wait for more evidence before we attach importance to the latter.

In conclusion, considering the turn which events have taken, we are sorry we did not advise our spinner friends to buy, after the slight decline which followed our change of opinion early last month. Still, even though it meant for us the loss of orders, we could not offer advice in which we had not full confidence, and even now we hesitate to express a definite opinion prices are high, although, with the present outlook, they may be driven up a good deal higher, while, on the other hand, it is frequently whispered that as soon as the clique can get 15 cents for its holdings, it will begin to realise.

Weavers are in this fortunate position, that they can buy yarn at present prices, and sell their cloth at handsome profits, and the only thing we can say with confidence, is to advise our spinner friends to secure their qualities, because premiums are increasing, and the balance of the crop in the South is believed to be of poor stained quality. If they do not think favorably of the market they can hedge their purchases, or their unsold yarns, by sales of futures.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has moved upwards with American, showing, in fact rather more firmness than the larger growth.

There have been some financial difficulties in Bolton, ascribed to the large crop of Egyptian cotton The prospects of business in the finer counts, however, are distinctly better generally, and this will probably help these mills to cope with their present stringency. Weavers of Egyptian yarn are stated to have better engagements than for a long time past, and the "Oldham Chronicle" says:—

"Large holders of Egyptian over that the crop is not at all too large, as Russia and other large users are taking big quantities that will more than cover the large crop, now ascertained to be 7 1-2 million cantars."

The crop may, of course, exceed this figure, but even then, it should be absorbed without difficulty at present prices.

Crop advices are favourable, apart from a little lateness. Our Alexandria friends write :—

"We have entered the hot season, and it is hardly probable that we shall have unfavourable weather, so that nothing abnormal may be expected between now and August."

As for prices, we think that, if American advances, Egyptian will continue to follow, probably to a greater extent, and thus increase still further the difference between American and Egyptian futures.

M/J :—7.68d.
J/A :—7.585d.
O/N :—6.575d.
J/F :—6.815d.

EGYPTIAN :—
May Liverpool :—9.60/64d. Alexandria :—T. 19.4/32
Nov. " 9.56/64d. " T. 18.16/32

MIDDLING :—	1910/11	1909/10	1908/9
Highest :—	8.25d.	8.50d.	6.92d.
Lowest.—	7.47d.	6.77d.	4.80d.
STOCKS L'pool :—	1911.	1910.	1909.
American (Bales)	1,019,000	705,000	1,239,000
Egyptian (")	62,310	31,840	61,250

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1910-1911 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	634710	49596	585114
Value in rupees	33885360	2629769	35856291
To the end of the month of Feb. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	3802180	633805	3166375
Value in rupees	234561822	36409989	198151833
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb. 1911—			
Weight in ounces.	8092161	1526774	6565387
Value in rupees	14236747	2907636	11329111
To the end of the month of Feb. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	64298186	13303836	50989350
Value in rupees	109.59833	31146164	78713674
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Feb 1911—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	52922307	5737205	47185402
To the end of the month of Feb. 1911—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees	344421660	67556153	276865507

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1910-1911.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard) In the month of Feb, 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars.	.....	806822	806822
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	1022334	722121	1744955
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt.	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	.....	.....
Defective coins (New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	.....	.....

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas, Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of Dollars	.....	11945160	11945160
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments	12305151	7269054	19575205
Native State coins received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	.....	.....
Bullion purchased for Government coinage	.....	.....	.....
Bullion received for subsidiary coinage from Straits Govt.	.....	101010	101010
Defective coins (New Ten Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	114969	114969
Defective coins (New Five Cent pieces) received for remitting from Straits Government	.....	18279	18279

	Coined and Examined. In the month of Feb, 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	1110315	1110315
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	345560	997571
Rupees	652211	259120	669129
Five cents (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	410009	.....	.....
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	.....	.....

	Coined and Examined. To end of the month of Feb. 1911. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	5110588	5110588
Ten cents (Tale)	.....	1560419	1560419
Rupees	7452133	7242454	14694587
Five cents (Tale)	.....	8681008	8681008
Half Rupees and small silver coins (value in rupees)	5337387	421869	5759256
Twenty cents (Tale).	.....	3084365	3084365

a British Rupees made over to Native States during the month:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA TENNIS.

GENTLEMEN'S SINGLES HANDICAP.

The following are the results of the third round:—

Pearson	beat	Cale 6—0 6—0
England	w. o.	from Thacker
Sanderson	beat	McCormeck 6—5, 6—3
Williams	beat	Candler 5—6, 6—5, 6—1
Reynolds	beat	Lewin 6—5, 6—4
Thompson	beat	Cassels 4—6, 6—3, 6—1
Watts	beat	Pilcher 1—6, 6—3, 6—4
Nicholson	beat	Simon 6—5, 6—5

Fourth round to be played by Thursday, 4th May.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 1.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—26 bales wool, N Gooculdas; 105 bales wool, Nursee Kha'aw, ; 40 bales wool, R Dossa and Co ; 48 bales hemp, Louis Morrison and Co ; 13,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 40 bales wool, R Pirchand ; 227 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 40 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 35 casks condiments M Poonjiaji and Sons ; 100 bales cotton, Diwadkar and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 300 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 47 cwts oil cake, A Moritz and Co ; 246 bales wool, D Koodmal ; 5 bales wool, J Karra, 15 bales wool, The Bombay Company.

Clan Cumming s—81 cwts myrabollams K Ke sowji.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—350 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros ; 405 cwts menomia, E Jeswandass and Co ; 2 bales cotton, and woollen carpets, A Ludduck 23 bales cow hides, 3 bales skins, H H Oomer ; 11 bales cow hides and 13 bales skins, R M Kooka 3 bales woollen carpets and 2 bales haberdashery King King and Co; 58 cwts cuttlefish, K Moolobhoy ; 2 cases ivory, A Piriam ; 40 bales cow hides, 25 bales skins, H and A Graham and Co ; 22 cases bristles, J A Begbie and Co ; 254 cwts turmeric and 4 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co, 3 cwts haberdashery N Gowindji ; 29 cwts fishmaws, H Hursan and Co ; 8 bales goat skins, R M Koka.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—2 casks goat skins J Mathews and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—150 bales cotton, 15,500 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co : 150 bales cotton, Madon Bhimji and Co ; 150 bales cotton Lakhamsi Deusi and Co; 400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—1,000 cwts mussoor and 30,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 1 barrel chutney, Mackenzies Saw Mills.

FOR HAVRE.

Clan Cumming s—3,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, W Bucher.

FOR FERROL.

Castalia s—100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

King Edward s—32,000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus; 110 bales cotton, H Gooculdas and Co ; 110 bales cotton, J M Begbie and Co ; 6,5000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Iddesleigh s—29 bales hemp, Musothoobhoy and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

King Edward s—1,500 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR BOSTAN.

Castalia s—40 cases fishmaws, A Hoosen and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Iddesleigh s—330 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co ; 27 bales hemp, M Nathoobhoy and Co.

Moltkefels s—500 cwts myrabollams, K Kessawji and Co ; 110 bales cotton, R Vishram and Co ; 7 cases dry animal guts, 2 casks salted animal guts, Ad. Meyer and Co ; 570 bales cottonity, W Wo.f and Sons; 550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 6,000 cwts teelseed, 1,600 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, 200 cwts rapeseed, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

Dunbarmoor s—4,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 14 cwts myrabollams, S Coowerji, 260 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Dunbarmoor s—1,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 55 bales cotton, M Jethabhoy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Nuddea s—2,000 cwts wheat John Faoheri 4,000 cwts gingelly and 2,000 cwts cottonseed Volkart Bros ; 8,000 cwts teelseed Ralli Bros ; 50 bales cotton A Moritz and Co.

Homayun s—5,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ceylon Maru s—550 bales twist David Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—500 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons ; 3 pots rosa oil M Roopchand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ceylon Maru s—450 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

Delta s—1,000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co ; 500 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delhi s—1,100 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,450 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading Co ; 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—200 bales hides fleshing Bessho and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Delhi s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1050 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading Co ; 200 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

Ceylon Maru s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—500 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton, Trading Co ; 10 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 1st May, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	1	1	20 p.m.	...	59
Suez	1	2	5 p.m.	...	51

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim Kassala without additional charge. (29-6-09).

Cable Zanzibar Mombasa interrupted. (14-4-11).

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Banamichi, Itres, Huimangnillo, Sanantonio, Cardenas, and Cunduacan Mexico will not be accepted until further notice. (24-4-11).

Bhamo Route to China interrupted within Indian Frontier between Suanwei and Weining. (26 4-11).

Turkish route right (30-4-11).

Borasjoon reports Ahwaz line interrupted between Bandarrig and Dilom. (28-4-11).

A loss of £200 by a grower of daffodils, resulting from the recent blizzards, was reported at Covent Garden, where the supply of spring flowers is very limited, and where abnormal prices are being made.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it " will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" its original colours, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 3, Farringdon Road London England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

ROBERTSON—April 22, at Simla, E. the wife of Mr. D. I. M. S. Robertson, E L Ry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LAMB—PARKER—March 28, at the Cathedral, Lahore, by the Revd Canon Warlow, Gland Carnegie Lamb, Captain, Black Watch, second son of D J Lamb, Esquire, of Beechwood, Dunkeld, Perthshire, to Louise Harriet Mary, second daughter of the late Colonel W J Parker, B S C.

DEATH.

BUTTRESS—April 18, at Meerut, William Samuel Buttress, age 67, late Survey of India.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

High Court, Vacation Sitting.

Balloting for a Port Trustee, Chamber of Commerce, 10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Mr. E. D. Talati's Lecture, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 7 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Big Attraction. "The Grand National 1911." A fine sporting film.

Skating Rink: Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies' Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m. Saturday nights, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Perseverance and tact are the two great qualities most valuable to all men."

ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt," with the English mails of the 21st instant, which left Aden, at 6 p.m., on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour, at 6 a. m., on Friday.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday next.

FIRE AT WARI BUNDER.—Yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a kerosine oil godown, situated at Wari Bunder. It was put out in about a quarter of an hour. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 300.

KILLED BY A LIGHT ENGINE.—Krishna Yesoo, a gangman in the employ of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, while attempting to cross the railway lines, was accidentally knocked down yesterday morning and killed by a passing light engine, between Grant Road and Charni Road Stations.

REPORTED THEFT.—Latiff Tyeb, a cloth merchant who lately came to Bombay from Verawal, purchased a quantity of cloth and took it to a pressing machine at Gamdevi to be made up into six bundles. He left the bundles near the press and went to pray. On his return about a couple of hours later, he missed one of the bundles which contained property of the value of Rs. 700.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Daressalam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marques per s. s. "Markgraf" will be closed at the General Post office at 1 p. m. on Friday the 5th instant.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, L. Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Umhloti" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on the 6th instant.

MR. E. D. TALATI'S LECTURE.—The seventh lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute 7 p. m. (S. T.) to-day by Mr. Edulji Dorabji Talati, B. A. The topic selected for the evening is "Old Iran." This will be the second of lectures on the subject. It will be illustrated with lantern slides, and is open to the public, front seats in the Hall being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali, etc. as usual, and the gallery exclusively for ladies.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., this evening :—

March	Through Bolts and Bars ... Urbach
Overture	Light Cavalry ... Suppe
A Flower Gavotte	Hearts and Flowers ... Tobani
8 Polonaise	Der Fackelzug ... Faust
Grand Selection	Rigoletto ... Verdi
Valse Lente	Love's Last Word ... Cremieux
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance ... Sullivan
Galop (Bell Solo)	The Tubuphone ... Ord Hume

CHARGE AGAINST A PARTNER.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ranchodedas Nanabhoy, a Bhatia, appeared to answer charges of criminal breach of trust and cheating in respect of Rs. 26,303 preferred against him by his partner Bhimji Jeraj Makanji, a Bhatia merchant. Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Kamdar, Solicitor, appeared for the prosecution; and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Ferreira, Solicitor, and Mr. Godinho, Pleader, appeared for the accused.

The complainant's case was that the accused was a partner with him in the firm of Bhimji Jeraj and Co., who traded with China, Japan and Europe and did import and export business. The accused was a paid partner and was allowed to draw Rs. 60 a month on account. He was sent to Japan in charge of their firm at Kobe. In April 1910, the accused consigned 32 cases of silk warps to Bombay worth Rs. 14,176. It was alleged that he got up a false invoice in which the value of the goods was represented to be Rs. 29,907, and insured the same for Rs. 34,720. Afterwards, in virtue of the invoice, he drew Rs. 24,317 from the Yokohama Bank by writing thirteen hundis in its favour on the complainant's firm in Bombay, and Rs. 5,590 from the Chartered Bank by passing three hundis to it. The hundis were sent by the Banks to the firm in Bombay and the amounts were paid. The complainant then went to Japan and found that the accused had misappropriated Rs. 26,303 belonging to the firm.

The case stands adjourned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Plague, deaths from Deaths.	Total deaths from all cause.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dungri	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Dunbarnoor, 2,331 tons, Captain Owens, sailed on Monday for Hamburg and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

The steamer Zella, 2412 tons, Captain J W Webbar, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with ballast.

The steamer Iddesleigh, 2582 tons, Captain J McCutcheon, sailed on Monday for Antwerp and Hamburg with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, 4,783 tons, Captain H S Bradshaw, which arrived here on Sunday from Shanghai April 11, via intermediate ports and Colombo brought China and Australian mails general cargo and passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Shirala, 3,400 tons, Captain F Gan, Cunningham arrived here on Sunday evening from Calcutta, 19th April with a general cargo and rice and 8 deck passengers.

The Hansa Line steamer Wildenfels, 3,535 tons, Captain A Kuckens, arrived here on Sunday evening from New York March 2, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Company's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley arrived here on Sunday evening from Bussrah 23rd April via Karachi &c, with general cargo, 26 cases opium and the following passengers—Professor and Mrs Jackson, Mrs Warden and 2 infants, Messrs Gulam Hoosein and Essaji, one native officer Mr Mahomedalli and wife and 313 deck.

The German East Africa Line steamer Markgraf 3,689 tons, Captain H Thle, arrived here on Monday from Ibo, 24th April with a general cargo and 14 cabin and 267 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Fox.....Capt Allen.....T Hunt, C S 1, R N... Royal Navy

H M S Sphinx.....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer

R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr N B Huddleston..... R I Marine

R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—May 1.

Brinkburn.....2420 Jelland .....W & A G & Co
Badrie.....1613 Jones .....B & P S N Co
Birmingham.....2612 McCarter...T Morrison & Co
Cleveresk.....2440 Taylor...W & A Graham & Co
Craigarl.....2128 Barnes .....
Gerd .....751 Andreasen ...F F Campbell & Co
Gymerlo.....2558 Williams .....E Tajbhoy
Lindula.....2183 Butler .....M M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124 King.....M M & Co
Lawada.....2124 Wellingham .....M M & Co
Markgraf.....3689 Thle.....A Strandes & Co
Persia .....4198 Houghton .....P & O Co
Salik .....502 Baldwin .....B & P S N Co
Shah Jehan .....3565 Born .....Shah S N Co
Shirala.....3400 Gun-Cunningham ..M M & Co
Warora.....2564 Maude .....N F.....M M & Co
Zillah.....2412 Webbar.....T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Chyebassa	3092	Wadge	Antwerp	1-5	M M & Co
B King Edward	2834	Dames	Antwerp	4-5	W & A Graham & Co
D & F Wildenfels	3559	Kuckens	Calcutta	3-5	W & A Graham & Co
G Satrunji	347	E.mail	N F	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
P Clan Stuart	2215	Walker	Malabar Coast	3-5	J Finlay & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4031	Hamilton	Liverpool	7-5	W & A Graham & Co
3 Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Liverpool	6-5	W & A Graham & Co
5 Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Karachi	4-5	W & A Graham & Co
6 Homayun	2152	Mhlony	Genoa	10-5	B & P S N Co
8 Benwada	3270	Hamlyn	Gadle	3-5	M M & Co
10 & 11 Delhi	4930	Bradshaw	Shanghai	10-5	P & O S N Co
12 Arabia	4098	Palmer	London	6-5	P & O Co
14 Dumra	762	Manley	Bussrah	4-5	M M & Co
15 Ceylon Maru	3142	Pyne	Kobe	5-5	N Y Kaisha
16 Naddia	1944	Davidson	Genoa	6-5	W & A Graham & Co

M W D D

Kanzler	2865	Schutt	Zanzibar	19-5	A S & Co

H W P D

Netravati	699	Fakeera	N F	N F	P & O S N Co Ld Dock Gate
Shirley	3219	Stout	Calcutta	1-5	T Morrison & Co

ARRIVALS.

Apl.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
30	Shirala	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta, Apr 19
	Wildenfels	Kuckens	New York, Mar 2
	Dumra	Manley	Bussrah, Apr 23
May			
1	Markgraf	Thle	Ibo, Apr 24

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
1	Bullmouth	Powell	Aros Bay
	Dunbarmoor	Owens	Hamburg
	Koerber	Forcs'e	Trieste, &c
	Zilla	Webbar	Calcutta
	Shirley	Stens	Calcutta
	Iddesleigh	McCutchia	Antwerp

The following vessels began to load on Monday :—

Steamer Delhi for China, &c.
a " Lawada for Calcutta, &c.
" Virawa for Calcutta, &c.
" Dumra for Persian Gulf.
" Shirala for Persian Gulf.
" Markgraf for Zanzibar, &c.

a To arrive.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, left Trieste on the 27th ulto, and is due here on 10th instant. The same Co's steamer Trieste, left Trieste on the 28th ulto, and is due here about the 25th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Assaye, left Hongkong at 2 p.m. on April 29.

The Societa Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer D Balduino from Genoa left Aden on the 29th morning and is expected to arrive here on the 4th afternoon or 5th morning. And the same Co's steamer Capri from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 29th ultimo.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, 2nd May.

164. Transfers—The following Notification is published for information—Lieutenant A C Fayne, Electrical Engineer Company, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, dated 1st April 1911.

E. P CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

"A" Bohemian Concert" will be held on Saturday 13th May at the B V A Club. Mess dress optional. Admission 8 annas. Ladies free. Commence at 9-15 p.m. sharp.

A census of the street traffic of London is to be taken by the London County Council on behalf of the Board of Trade. This will be carried out at one hundred and ten busy centres and main roads leading in and out of London. The object of the Board of Trade is to ascertain the normal traffic and to deduce from that capacity of the roads to carry the traffic. The officials of the London County Council will not only count the number of pedestrians and vehicles, but will analyse the class of traffic. Thus, in the West End, the traffic in some streets may be mainly motor cars travelling at a high rate of speed, but in East India Dock-road it will chiefly consist of heavy and slow trade vehicles. The time occupied by these vehicles in covering a given length of street will be measured so as to show the amount of obstruction they present.

Bombay Gazette.

SPLENDID SERIES OF EIGHT

CORONATION ARTICLES,

By a Brilliant Triumvirate :—
The DUKE of ARGYLL
Mr. A. C. FOX-DAVIES
Mr. PHILIP GIBBS

WE have arranged for the following series of Special Coronation Articles, which will appear in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, as follows :—

May 6th—The Royal Dynasty
May 13th—The Crown and Regalia
May 20th—Robes and Coronets for the Coronation
May 27th—The Hereditary Coronation Officers
June 3rd—The Coronation Ceremony.

By A.C. Fox-Davies, of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law. Editor of Armorial Families and late editor of Dod's Peerage. Author of The Complete Guide to Heraldry, Their Majesties' Court, The Book of Public Arms, &c., &c.

N.B.—Mr. Fox-Davies is recognised as the chief living writer on Heraldry. His first brief was the Norfolk Peerage case, and he was paid a record first brief fee. He made his first speech in public at the bar of the House of Lords. He has been appointed one of the officers for the Coronation ceremony in the Abbey.

June 10th—Westminster Abbey: Its Glories and Eventful History

By Philip Gibbs, Author of The Street of Adventure, &c., &c.

June 17th } Modern Kingship
June 22nd } (Two Articles)

By His Grace the Duke of Argyll, K. T., Hereditary Master of the Royal Household, Scotland; Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland: Governor and Constable of Windsor Castle.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
MARSHALLS BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg.	6 0 2	per case
White Rose, 150 deg.	5 12 2	" "
Chester, 125 deg.	4 12 2	" "
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 8 2	" "
Camel Brand 125° (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg.	3 10 0	" "
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

"O.T."
A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS AND STORES.

JOOSUB HAJI JAN MAHOMED & CO.,
"CHEAP JACK,"
TAILORS
AND
GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS,
MAJESTIC HOTEL,
Opposite Apollo Hotel,
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

6 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*
* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

NAPIER

IT is our intention to tell you regularly in the columns of this paper, the PROVED reasons why you should purchase a Napier Car. We do not intend to go beyond simple statements of fact which we believe would be of interest to those who contemplate purchasing a car. All that we say can be depended upon to be the truth, and every statement made can be proved beyond question. In the

NOISELESS NAPIERS

we will prove to you that no other car out of any other factory in existence combines so many good points. Every conceivable test to which a car can be put has been applied to the Napier in open international events for speed, hill-climbing, economy and reliability, and the NAPIERS hold all these records. The Napier is the PROVED best car and because it is, it is

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
NAPIERS, THE PROVED BEST CAR,
MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

"Progress."—We have already notified that we cannot accept further correspondence on this subject.

The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 2nd May, 1911.

PLAGUE AND THE CHINESE CONFERENCE.

APPARENTLY too many cooks have spoilt the broth in regard to the Plague Conference at Mukden. The delegates are now said to be split up in three camps, Britain, the United States and China being in one and the same. China declares she will only accept practical suggestions and Britain and the States proclaim she is right. That being so, we need not mind what Holland, France, Italy, Mexico, Germany and Austria-Hungary have to say, for their doctors—except one or two who made brief visits to India—know nothing of plague and the wonder is China ever considered the offer to send medical men to their country. Russia and Japan, being China's nearest neighbours, are of course most directly interested, but it being so they keep plague out of their own countries and their purpose will be served. That the Conference was without practical importance all delegates are agreed. Yet China takes to herself credit, for having invited the delegates to meet and it is claimed in Peking that the present Regency will always remain celebrated for having suggested and carried out an international conference of medical experts to consider the epidemic, as few nations would have been prepared to call such a conference together or to pay for its entire cost "and the credit of so doing will remain a valuable asset to the existing Chinese Government for many years to come." The invitations were cordially responded to and it was believed that the eminence in their profession of all the delegates would ensure much good as the result of their deliberations "and the prevention of the spread of this dread disease, if not its entire elimination from the world would naturally follow." It was too sanguine a hope, but the rock on which it split has yet to be clearly defined. The impracticable suggestions brought forward are not divulged; but it would appear that in dealing so far with plague the Chinese have made pretty much the same mistakes we in Bombay committed when face to face with the scourge, and some of the precautions taken proved as futile and as exasperating as those introduced in Bombay. These have been abandoned as we abandoned them, and as a consequence the people, who have shown signs of turbulence, have been pacified—which is so much gained.

The outbreak in China is said to have been spread by the marmot, a rodent as common as the rat in India but of more profit to the people. Its fur, by skilful hands in Europe, is converted into imitation marten and sable, the value of each skin being from a shilling to two shillings. Russian houses have a monopoly of the trade and some two million skins are now exported annually by the Russian Railway to Moscow, whence they are distributed along two main routes, the one ending in Liepzic, the other in London. The marmot or tarbagan, as Mongols call it, hibernates from October to April and is attacked by plague in September and October. According to a Harbin correspondent, those that die perish in their burrows, and there infect—how it is not known—the succeeding generation that resorts to the same burrows in the next hibernating season. It is hunted in April, May, and June; it breeds in July and August, and it is again hunted in the weeks preceding its hibernation. For years plague has been endemic among these rodents; Mongols and Buriats, who formerly hunted them for Russian dealers, could tell what animals were infected, and these they left severely alone. But when the trade assumed increasing importance, and demand for skins increased in Europe, then Chinese were attracted to the chase. They went in hundreds and then in thousands, they had no experience; ignorant of the plague, they handled the plague-stricken, and were infected. How they were infected is still undetermined, but evidence points to direct infection from the breath or accidental inoculation in the process of skinning. There is no evidence yet available that the marmot had bubonic plague, nor is there evidence that it was the host of a flea or other blood-sucking parasite. While the hunters are in the field they do not suffer from plague; the attack begins after their return to their over-crowded quarters. Four or five thousand marmot-hunters return from camp and cram themselves into squalid rooms which would be overfilled with one-fourth of their member. Then coolies from the provinces of Shantung, Chihli and Shansi seek work in Manchuria in the spring, to return when the soil is frozen. October then is the great month of over-crowding and the month in which plague manifests itself.

The epidemic in Northern China is directly traceable to this emigration of coolies and marmot-hunters, the centre being Manchouli from whence marmot-hunting operations are directed. After six hundred deaths had occurred, the Russians moved the whole Chinese community into quarantine, but from Manchouli plague spread to other places on the railway and finally reached Harbin where, unfortunately, the Chinese authorities not only failed to make any reasonable attempt to arrest the danger, but obstructed the efforts of those who did and are accused of "deplorable ignorance, vacillation and mendacity." The chief official of Harbin and the chief obstructive is said to have been the acting Taotai, Tu Sau-hsing, and the second a prefect, who lives in the Chinese town, "where, dozing over his opium pipe, he outdid even the Taotai in the concoction of lying reports for the bewilderment of the authorities in Peking." These two men are publicly charged with being directly responsible for the deaths of thousands of their countrymen. "Thereon to their obstruction, to their refusal to co-operate with the Russians in an effort to prevent the spread of infection, may be attributed the exhaustion of Russian patience and the presentation of the Russian Note of February 17, threatening retaliatory measures unless China displayed a less unfriendly attitude towards Russia." Yet, while the prefect has been cashiered, the Taotoi has received only nominal suspension, still enjoys official recognition and is daily expecting promotion. When the plague broke out in the Chinese town, we find it stated, Russia offered to render medical assistance, but the offer was refused in deference to the popular wish. It was regarded as an interference with Chinese sovereign rights—"rights in this case including the right to die of plague without foreign meddling." We should fear that it was this spirit of obstinate obstruction which led to the break up of the Conference were it not for the fact that the delegates of Britain and the United States—presumably also Dr. Petrie of the Bombay Institute, the representative of British India—had not ranged themselves on the side of the Chinese delegates, six of whom, by the way, were Europeans.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL.

ONE of the most notable events in the Home Parliament during mail week was the introduction by Mr. Sidney Buxton of his Copyright Bill, and the interesting debate which preceded its passing of the second reading. Mr. Buxton's Bill, while it introduced some new matter—notably, the provision regarding the rights of an author's heirs in his work after his death—was mainly a co-ordination and simplification of the existing law. The laws of copyright in Great Britain are at present contained in something like twenty-two different Acts, dating back to 1735 and each dealing differently with a different class of works such as books, music, lectures, drawings, paintings and so on. The Bill proposed therefore to remove these anomalies by repealing eighteen of the Acts and a considerable portion of four more and to substitute a clear and simplified measure of 88 clauses. The measure was accordingly discussed as a non-contentious Bill, it was generally well received by the House, and some moderate criticism of individual sections was enlivened by some bright and witty passages of speech-making. Mr. Buxton defined the scope of the Bill, as including every original literary, musical, dramatic or artistic work, and its object was to apply the same terms, the same obligations, the same remedies and the same advantages to all. Many of the provisions in the Bill are taken from the Berlin Copyright Convention of 1908, which had been ratified by twelve countries out of sixteen who originally agreed to it. This involved a good deal of alteration in the British copyright law, and one point particularly, which is thus involved and which probably has attracted more attention than any other innovation in the Bill, is the period of copyright. The present period of copyright is the author's life-time and seven years or 42 years, whichever is the longer. By the Bill it is proposed to increase this to the life of the author plus fifty years. This does of course appear to be a very great change, but it is the period which has been chosen by ten other countries, who are in the Convention, and when one gives it a little consideration one realises that, as Mr. Birrell pointed out in the case of ordinary writers—the great majority of writers—the Bill will have no difference in effect. Such an extension of copyright will only affect the rights of that small minority of geniuses, who are read by one generation after another. In the case of no other author would there be any money value in his work for any lengthy period after his death. In regard however to those who raise themselves to the ranks of classic writers, this provision will materially increase the provision which they are able to make for their heirs. Dickens, for instance, for the financial relief of whose descendants a movement is now proceeding, would have been able to make much more ample provision for his relatives had such a law been in force. This clause was not seriously criticised, except by Mr. Joynson Hicks, who described it as a further approximation of perpetual copyright and urged that it had been detrimental to the well being of the youth of England that it had been impossible for years to include in school books some of Lord Tennyson's poems.

It is more easy to sympathise with the criticism levelled at the powers granted to the "Controller-General of Patents and Designs." In the case of works which have been published for twenty-five years, he will be able to grant to any applicant a license to publish copyright works if he can show that "by reason of the withholding of the work" the "reasonable requirements of the public are not satisfied." Mr. Balfour made a strong protest against the principle of this clause, earnestly declaiming the "growing practice of handing over to a Government official unchecked and without appeal to any court of law the fortunes and interests of any class of His Majesty's subjects." The unhappy experience that there has been with the Censor does not encourage us to believe that the Controller would have any easier office to fulfil or would be able to discharge his duties with any less dissatisfaction. In fact, it would be extremely difficult for him, with the best of intentions in certain cases, not to inflict grave injustice and with Mr. Balfour we shall look forward to the modification of this clause in committee. We need make no excuse for dealing at such length with this Bill, for it is a measure of importance not only to the dominions but to India. There was a conference last year of Government departments and the self-governing dominions in which the India Office joined. There it was decided that a conformity of copyright law was desirable and that the dominions should legislate for themselves on the lines of an act to be passed at Home. This Bill, of course, is to become that act, and we hope therefore that at no very distant date a bill for India will be modelled upon it.

PERU.

IN noticing the progress of Peru recently we pointed out that co-operation was the rule, for individuals were expected to help each other at work and village to assist village in harvest and building. It was even decreed that the people of each locality should meet and feast together every few weeks. This led to healthy relaxation from toil. The people feasted and rejoiced when cultivating the lands of the Sun and the Inca, for this was a work to be proud of. The temples received the most reverent care; and were decorated and covered with all the gold the country produced. The Peruvian social system recognised difference in rank, both civil and military. There were noble families allied to the Royal House and heads of conquered tribes who were held higher than the *oi polloi*, but the right of all to a livelihood and to a share in the land was recognised. Unemployment was unknown, for the exchange of one manufacture for another among the people themselves or through the Government agency, compelled the whole population to work, except the infirm or incapable, who were a public charge. Agriculture attained to a high degree of perfection under the Peruvian system. The people understood and practised an intensive cultivation of the soil, much discussed but little exercised to-day. A *Times* correspondent recently travelled among the ruined and depopulated "andenes," or small terraces carefully built up and irrigated on the hill slopes of the Cordillera, and saw the ruins of the castles that were once centres of the agriculture that maintained the people. Science was not unknown nor did it languish, bridges were built, metals smelted, clothes woven, waterworks constructed, huge structures erected that still arouse the wonder of the world. Nowadays the people of the Andes live their own lives as independent as they may, cultivating their small holdings, asking nothing of the outside world, making clothes of the wool of their llamas, growing potatoes and alfalfa, dreaming perhaps of the glorious days of old before Spain seized the country and introduced another, but not necessarily, a better civilisation.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 21st instant left Aden at 6 p. m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

AN entertainment will be given on Thursday afternoon, at the Orient Club, to bid farewell to H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala and other members of the All-India Cricket Team, on the eve of their departure for England.

THE Admiralty has ordered the ships of the Mediterranean Fleet to remain at Malta, for his Majesty's Coronation.

THERE is, says the *Daily Mail*, an expectation in Chinese official quarters that the German Crown Prince will visit China in the autumn.

IN accordance with instructions from the Governor of Soochow, an investigation and a report has been made giving the number of certificates issued to opium-smokers in the city and suburbs of Shanghai, at something over 12,000, and the fees collected therefrom as approximately about 1,200 dollars.

IT is stated in naval circles that the Admiralty, by way of replying to the 14-inch. naval gun recently adopted by the German Admiralty, have ordered early experiments with a new gun which is to be a decided advance on the 13·5 inch with which our Dreadnoughts, now under construction, are to be fitted. The new weapon will be styled the "Fourteen A" gun, but will be in fact of 15 inch diameter and 50 calibre.

THE King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Rear-Admiral Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., to command the Naval Brigade in London on the occasion of his Majesty's Coronation. Sir Colin Keppel, one of the youngest flag officers in the navy, is the distinguished son of a distinguished father. Sir Colin was for some years commodore of the royal yachts, and was a great favourite with the late King Edward, who had a great admiration for his seamanship.

THE Home Secretary has appointed a Committee to inquire into the petition of the House of Keys of February 27, 1907, and into the representations made to his Majesty's Government respecting the Constitution of the Isle of Man and the civil, judicial, and financial administration of the island; and to report whether any, and, if so, what, alterations are desirable and practicable. The members of the Committee are as follow :—Lord MacDonnell, (chairman), the Earl of Lytton, Mr. W. Ryland Adkins, M. P., Mr. W. P. Byrne, C. B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Home Office: the Hon. Neil Primrose, M. P., and Mr. R. F. Wilkins, of the Treasury.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

ASIATIC LABOUR.

Papuan Expedition.

AUSTRALIAN STOCK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

* MELBOURNE, APRIL 17.

SOME important consequences for the pearling industry in Australia are wrapped up in the decision of the Minister of External Affairs, arrived at some time ago, to withdraw all permits for the employment of Asiatics unless white divers were engaged. The regulation was to have taken effect as from a date early next year, but the Premier of Western Australia, while in Melbourne last week, secured from Mr. Batchelor a promise that its operation would be suspended until 1913. In other words, an extension of about twelve months has been obtained. The threatened action of the Minister of External Affairs was no doubt prompted by a desire to push to its logical conclusion the doctrine of a "white" Australia, but it is open to question whether the methods he proposes are not a little too drastic, and calculated to kill altogether a promising industry. This, at least, is the view taken by the Premier of Western Australia. As he has pointed out, there are not, at the present time, sufficient white divers on the north-west coast to cope with the business done by the pearlers, and if the Federal Government are not careful they will, he says, drive the whole industry to the islands of the Dutch East Indies, from which base those connected with the business will still continue their operations contiguous to Australia, but outside the territorial limit. Were this to happen it would bring ruin and disaster on the prosperous settlements established along the coasts of the north-west, and in addition to robbing the Commonwealth of a commercial asset it can ill afford to lose, would lay a wide stretch of coastline, even now but sparsely peopled, open to outside attack. For there can be no doubt that with the extinction of the industry the population now there would speedily drift away. The Premier of Western Australia has suggested that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate the whole subject, and, further, that the Federal Government should offer a bonus of £25 per ton on all pearshell raised by white divers. If this were done it would be possible to ascertain whether white divers were available for the industry which is not the case at present, and weather they were prepared to undertake the risks attendant upon so hazardous an enterprise. The centre of pearling on the North-West Coast is Broome, and the number of vessels at present engaged totals 348. Despite repeated reverses, of which the terrible disaster of a month or two ago, when a large number of luggers were wrecked or sunk and many lives lost in a violent cyclone, is a fair sample, the industry has made rapid progress and attained considerable dimensions. The export of shell alone, not to mention pearls, was valued last year as being worth £246,000, while the trade done at Broome reached £313,000. The pearling vessels are owned in most instances by Europeans, who also direct the industry, but the majority of the hands employed are Asiatics. Last year the Asiatics engaged on the boats totalled about 2,300 and the whites 263, while 500 or 600 whites and a number of Japanese were employed on shore. Pearling is a hazardous occupation, that portion of the work devolving on the diver being particularly so, and up to the present the bejewelled oysters feeding on old Ocean's bed have generally been gathered by men of a dusky hue. It remains to be demonstrated whether the Federal Government by pushing a legislative enactment to the seemingly impossible extreme will succeed in inducing white men to take up the coloured man's occupation and all its attendant risks. If the pearling industry were ruined in the process it would to say the least of it, be unfortunate.

THE NEED OF IMMIGRANTS.

Judging by recent developments, Australia has awakened in no uncertain fashion to the need for immigration. All the States, with, perhaps, the possible exception of Tasmania, are now actively engaged in the business of securing settlers, and the rosy cheeked, clear complexioned visitors who step ashore in shoals when the mail boats touch at the Outer Harbour and invade the busy thoroughfares of Adelaide, betray unmistakably their origin and land of birth. The majority hail from the United Kingdom, and as descendants of the good old Anglo-Saxon stock they are assured of a hearty welcome. South Australia was the last State to come into line into initiating an active policy of immigration but it may be presumed that this by no means represents that she will be left in the rear. The regulations governing the introduction of new settlers and approved recently by Cabinet contain carefully-considered safeguards regulating the class of settlers it is desired to introduce. That there is room for large additions to the present population is generally admitted, but no greater mistake could be made than for the State to offer inducements and assistance indiscriminately. Able bodied men and women, possessing for preference some industrial qualifications or a predilection for a life on the soil, are an asset which any State, and particularly a young State, can do with; but for the thriftless and incompetent we, as a community, should have no time. It is satisfactory to know that the Government have realised this, and that provision is made in the recent ordinance relating to immigration for a system of nomination, by means of which it is hoped to secure the right type of people. The method adopted is for persons now in South Australia to "nominate" one or more of their relatives or friends still at home. Provided the latter are found, on examination, to be desirable they are given the benefit of an assisted passage, which means that they can make the journey to Australia partly at the Government's expense. In certain instances, and notably in regard to the emigration of domestic servants and farm labourers, guarantees are required from the prospective employers, which secure for the new arrivals assured positions and a certain tenure of work. The idea is to avoid the evil of unemployment, to which any new country, once the tide of immigration has set in, is necessarily subject. The first list prepared in accordance with the new regulations was despatched last week, and authorised the State Emigration Agent in England, to arrange for passages for 86 nominees. They will be principally the wives and families of persons recently arrived from the United Kingdom, and who, having secured permanent employment, are in a position to pay the assisted rates. According to a report issued by Mr. G. A. Williamson, the organiser of the Central Unemployed Body for London, who was recently in Australia, over 200 persons have been despatched to this State as a result of the Association's work. It is further recorded that they "are all doing remarkably well, and are sending for their friends," which statement is borne out by the official list sent to London last week. It may be hoped that the flow of new-comers will increase. There is ample scope in South Australia for people of all classes and of nearly every form of occupation, and with the healthy agricultural and industrial expansion now in progress none who wish for work and the chance to "get on" need be idle.

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Ordinances were issued on the 8th instant, relating to the administration of the Northern Territory. The first sets out the duties of the Administrator, who is to be given power in the name of the Governor-General to appoint all necessary magistrates and other officers of the Territory, and to suspend any such officers. He is also to exercise the functions of Government Resident, as provided in the laws of South Australia. Ordinance No. 2 provides for the appointment of a Council to advise the Administrator. There are to be six members, who are to be appointed by the Governor-General. Meetings of the Council are to be held at least once a month, two members to from a quorum. The Administrator is to be president, and is to be the only member entitled to submit questions to the Council. Other members may request the Administrator to submit questions, and if he refuses, they may have the matter recorded in the minutes. Should the Administrator see fit to act in opposition to the advice of the Council, he must furnish the External Affairs Department with his reasons. The third Ordinance sets out that a sheriff shall be appointed, and that until that event the deputy sheriff of the Northen Territory shall exercise the powers of sheriff. A further Ordinance contains the conditions under which leases for tin-dredging may be granted. Asiatic aliens are not permitted to acquire leases. The fifth and last Ordinance of the issue transfers to the Administrator the powers of the Marine Board in the South Australian Marine Board and Navigation Act.

Arrangements are in progress for a scientific expedition, the majority of those taking part to be members of the Melbourne University staff to undertake an exploring trip to the Northern Territory during winter. The first proposals were made by the Melbourne University more than a year ago, when Dr. Deakin Government gave tentative approval of the idea. For various reasons, however, nothing was done at the time. Last month the matter was set on foot again. The proposals put before the Department of External Affairs, and now formally approved, except as to one or two details, are that the expedition should leave towards the end of May and carry its work in the Northern Territory should follow certain definite lines as under, with a representative scientist for each department :—Study of fauna, including insects, noxious and harmless (biologist); study of flora (botanist); geological formation (geologist); chemical study of soils, waters, etc. (chemist); study of locally-born whites and aboriginals (anthropologist and ethnologist); study of general conditions favourable to human life (physiologist); and conditions favourable to animal life (veterinary pathologist).

THE PAPUAN EXPEDITION.

A lengthy report has been received by the acting Minister for External Affairs from the Administrator of Papua, Mr. Staniforth Smith, regarding his recent eventful journey into the interior. Mr. Smith states that as the coal deposits previously found on the upper reaches of the Pureari River by the Macleay expedition were inaccessible, he decided to continue exploration in a westerly direction. In describing the travels of the party, Mr. Smith said:—"After reaching a point about 18 miles due north from our landing-place and crossing a limestone range over 4,000ft. in height our course was changed to north-east which brought us to the south-east spur of Mount Murray. Three days were occupied in climbing this mountain, which has an elevation of 8,000ft. Several bower birds' playing grounds were found near the summit, and a rough collection of ferns and mosses was made. The cold was felt very severely especially by the carriers who were very lightly clad. The trunks and branches of the trees were covered by a deep mantle of brown dripping moss, and a dark driving fog saturated everything and gave a very funereal aspect to the scene. The lowest temperature recorded was only 55deg., but sleety winds were felt to be very piercing by the party, whose blood had been thinned by tropical heat. After describing how, owing to shortage of food, it was decided to send half the party back to the boat, Mr. Smith proceeded to deal with the experiences of his party of which then consisted of himself, Messrs. Bell and Pratt, 11 police, and 17 carriers, and which was subsequently missing for three months. He stated that the great difficulty with the party was the food supply. Subsequently the food supply was replenished by the purchase of a village pig. "We eat our way five and a half days," said Mr. Smith, "during which I had no food of any kind and no shelter except a few palm leaves, the exhausted police placed as a rude shelter and which made no pretences of keeping out the torrential rain that fell for three nights out of the five. On the fifth day some natives on the opposite bank gave us some baked sago. While we were eating the food kindly given us by these wild savages, who had never seen a white man before, a shout was heard as Messrs. Bell, Pratt and party emerged from the jungle."

AUSTRALIAN STOCK.

Mr. James Dunlop, of the Scottish Agricultural Commission, who acted as judge in some of the cattle classes at the Royal Show, stated in an interview that what had struck him as a Scotchman was the very large number of secondry and inferior animals entered for competition. At the National Shows of England and Scotland, the difference between the competitors could only be recognised by experts, but here the difference must be fairly evident to the dullest comprehension. Mr. Dunlop says he was not impressed by the type of draught horses shown. He said that in the Clydesdale section here the winners would not get a second look at home. The pigs, however, compared favourably with those shown in England, and it surprised him that Australia did not do more to supply England with bacon. Of the jumping Mr. Dunlop spoke in high praise, and said there was nothing on the other side to equal it.

A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INDIAN SCHOOL ORGANIZATION (P. Wren.—Longmans, Rs. 3).—This is a book written for the guidance of Indian Headmasters of Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and so far as we know is the only one of its type in existence. It is an attempt to show first that an Indian headmaster's duties do not consist solely in sitting in an office dealing with correspondence and teaching the matriculation class, but that he must be the guiding spirit of the school and keep an eye on every department of school life. Secondly, it describes the various devices by which effective supervision can be maintained. Chapters are added on tone, equipment and moral instruction. There are also appendices dealing with moral instruction in other lands, the law in relation to corporal punishment and a very useful list of English books suitable for use in Indian school libraries. The Indian headmaster, who considers the headmastership of a school a dignified sinecure, will find its extensive catalogue of the duties of a head and its vigorous abuse of the idle and incompetent a wholesome and disconcerting surprise. Those who do not understand their duties, but want to—not a rare type—will find its instruction in detail a welcome guide. The book is full of the obvious, but as it is the obvious that many Indian teachers fail to see, it is no less valuable on that account. Mr. Wren's contribution to the question of moral education is far from being the last word on the subject, but it certainly contains the conclusion to which most practical educationists are driven. Inculcate (1) direct moral teaching whenever and wherever there are teachers (or a teacher) of the required honesty, earnestness, eloquence, capacity, and training; and (2) indirect moral "training" everywhere and at all times. The latter is to be achieved by the school tone in general; and by discipline, example, true educational class-teaching, physical culture, and organized games, in particular. The book deserves careful study by all Indian headmasters in "esse" or in "posse."

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE by C. E. Baines, (Ed. Arnold, Price 3s. 6d.)—This is a brief and somewhat unambitious survey of English literature beginning with Cædmond and ending with Meredith. Though necessarily to a large extent a catalogue of names with very brief descriptions of authors and their works, something is done to explain the great movement in English literature, especially in modern times. The book is primarily intended for the general students and will be found useful by those who have neither time nor inclination for studying a more elaborate work. The book would have been more valuable had it contained more quotations.

MAJOR COGHILL AT WADHWAN.

A Wadhwan correspondent writes :—It is only quite recently that Major Coghill, in charge of Wadhwan State, and Mr. C. G. Mehta, the Administrator, tactfully brought to an end the disagreement which had occurred between the Borahs and the Mahajans.

Major Coghill has endeared himself to the subjects of Wadhwan, as a considerate and sympathetic officer. He is shortly going on long leave and an evening party was given him the other day by the officers and leading residents of Wadhwan City at Balchandra Villa. At another pleasant gathering, Mrs. Coghill distributed prizes to the pupils of the Wagi Rew High School and girls of the local Girls' School.

Three Airedale dogs, the first contingent of the new canine police staff, have arrived in Liverpool. The dogs are intended to accompany officers stationed in wide suburban districts, where quietness prevails and burglars are active. Several police stations

EURASIAN SCHOOLS IN INDIA.

AN APPEAL TO CHARITY AT HOME.

Quarter of a Million Pounds Required.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

The papers publish an appeal from the All-India Committee, representing Protestant schools for Europeans and Eurasians in India, for a sum of £250,000, in order that "the children of this important community shall be trained to represent worthily, our race and religion before their Hindu and Mahomedan fellow-subjects."

The appeal is signed by Sir George Birdwood, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, Lords Curzon, Elgin, Lansdowne, Minto and Roberts, and ex-Bishop Welldon, and states that £55,000 has already been received.

Canon Alexander preached on behalf of the appeal at St. Paul's yesterday.

THEIR MAJESTIES' COURTS.

To Commence at an Earlier Hour.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The King has ordered the Courts to begin at 8-30, instead of 9-30. It is hoped that the Courts will thus be over by midnight, instead of being prolonged into the small hours of the morning.

The papers foreshadow that this step will influence society in the direction of earlier hours for dinner, etc.

REVOLUTIONARY RIOTING IN CHINA.

HONGKONG, MAY 1.

The recent rioting at Canton has developed somewhat seriously.

Revolutionary riots have occurred at Fatshan and the town has been partially burnt.

At Shiuting, the Prefect has been assassinated and at Samshui a Magistrate has been killed.

Seven gunboats of different nations were anchored off Canton to-day.

THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

Renewed Disturbances.

BAR-SUR-AUBE, MAY 1.

A demonstration in favour of the inclusion of Aube, in the Champagne area has led to a collision with the police, in which several people were injured. A number of arrests were made.

AMERICAN TRAIN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, MAY 1.

Eleven persons were killed through the derailment of an excursion train at Martin's Creek, on the Pennsylvania railroad.

FIGHTING NEAR THE GOLD COAST.

The Gold Coast Expedition in the Sapari Hills, has been brought to a successful conclusion, the natives having surrendered after several weeks' fighting. The casualties were slight, though the natives used poisoned arrows.

[The expedition, which consisted of eight officers and three hundred men, with machine guns, set out towards the end of March, to quell a refractory tribe, which had been causing much trouble in the hinterland. Having to operate in difficult rocky country, they expected that their work would occupy two months and they have thus completed it with considerable despatch.]

SIR WILFRID LAURIER AND THE CORONATION.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The *Standard* states that Sir Wilfrid Laurier has cancelled the passage, which he had booked by the steamer "Virginia," for May 12th, to attend the Imperial Conference and Coronation.

[Sir Wilfrid Laurier has announced in the House of Commons at Ottawa that on account of the obstructive policy of the Opposition in regard to the Reciprocity Agreement, which the Government has pledged itself to see through the House of Commons, he will not be able to go to London for the Coronation.]

DEATH OF AN OLD BOMBAY OFFICER.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The death is announced of Lieut.-Colonel Lyon, late of the Bombay Medical Service.

[Lieut.-Col. Isidore Bernadette Lyon, I. M. S., C. I. E., was born at Edinburgh in 1839, and was unmarried. He was educated at Edinburgh High School, and at University College, London, where he was a medallist in four subjects, and became Demonstrator in Anatomy. He joined the Indian Medical Service in 1865, and was appointed Professor of Anatomy at Grant Medical College, Bombay, in the following year. He then became Professor of Chemistry in the same College, and in 1867 became Chemical Analyser to Government. For his services in this capacity he was repeatedly thanked by the Government of Bombay, and was created C. I. E. in 1889. At Grant Medical College, he was later appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and was elected Dean in Medicine of the University of Bombay in 1888. He retired in 1892. He was the author of "Food Tables for India," and a "Text Book of Medical Jurisprudence for India."

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, APRIL 30.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Egypt" left for Bombay, at 6 p. m., with the English mails of the 21st April.

PROSECUTION OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

Torturing of Christians.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

There is a marked revival in Russia of charges against the Jews of the slaughter of the Christian children for ritual purposes.

A nationalist paper published minute details of such acts, said to have occurred at Kieff and Warsaw.

A well-known writer, Menshikoff, in an article in the *Novoye Vremya*, affirms the truth of the charges and says that when Jews attain the rights of Russian citizens, the torturing of Christian children will become more frequent.

THE ALBANIAN REVOLT.

Insurgents' Heavy Loss.

LONDON, MAY 1.

It is officially stated that Edhem Pasha's force has encountered and repulsed the Albanian insurgents, losing forty killed and wounded.

The insurgents' losses are said to have been heavy.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT BY THE "BENGALEE."

Mr. Banerjee to Go before the Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

This morning, at the High Court, before Mr. Justice Fletcher, the hearing of the Midnapore damage suit was resumed.

The Advocate-General drew his Lordship's attention to an article which appeared in the *Bengalee* on Sunday last. The Advocate-General said that in spite of a warning given by his Lordship that any comment on this case in public print during the hearing of the case was contempt of Court, an article appeared in the *Bengalee* on Sunday headed "Mr. Weston and the procedure in the Conspiracy Case". The article reflected directly upon Mr. Weston in his capacity as a defendant, a witness and as a District Magistrate. It was a serious matter and was unmistakably contempt of Court. After referring to the Crippen case and the contempt case instituted by Mr. Justice Norris against Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee, counsel said that the practice in such matters depended upon the nature of the offence that had been committed. The usual course in such cases was for the Court to take cognizance of the matter by directing that an order be served immediately upon the editor and publisher of the paper.

An alternative practice was by a motion for attachment to make an order directing the individual persons to appear before the Court. In this particular case his Lordship would exercise an undoubted right by immediately calling upon the person responsible.

His Lordship passed the following order:—Let a rule be issued on the printer, publisher, and editor of the *Bengalee*, calling upon them to show cause why they should not be sent to prison for contempt and publishing an article headed "Mr. Weston and the procedure in the Conspiracy Case" in the issue of the *Bengalee*, dated the 30th April, 1911.

MOSLEM UNIVERSITY SCHEME.

The Collection of Funds.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 1.

The total sum hitherto promised or paid in towards the Moslem University Fund amounts to close on two and a quarter lakhs of rupees, and yet another lakh is expected if the Provincial Committee acts on the lines proposed by the Moslem University Deputation.

The Muslim University Deputation, headed by Moulvi Mohammed Azizzarza, left Rangoon to-day by the "Arunkola." The deputation during its prolonged stay has done a great deal to popularize the cause of the Muslim University among all classes of Muslims in Burma and has succeeded in collecting a sum of Rs. 2,22,500. The work of raising more subscriptions is left in the hands of a very strong Provincial Committee which is sure to add at least another lakh to the sum already collected. The chief magnates of Rangoon were present on the jetty to give a hearty farewell to the deputation.

The subscriptions, during last week from the United Provinces, amounted to upwards of Rs. 87,000 bringing the total for those Provinces to Rs. 1,90,000.

Mr. Sulaiman Adamji, Director of the Irawady Oil Syndicate, has given shares in the Syndicate to the amount of one lakh.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

On the 24th ultimo, universal notes of various denominations to the value of Rs.6,265 were stolen from the counter of the Currency Office, Lahore, thirteen of them being hundred-rupees notes. It is stated that the clerk in charge was not at the counter when the theft occurred. The police have been investigating the matter, but so far no arrests have been made.

WATER-LOGGING IN THE PUNJAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

The *C. and M. Gazette* understands that the report of the Committee on water-logging in the Punjab is now being prepared and will shortly be presented to the Provincial Government.

GOALUNDO DAMAGE SUITS.

Transfer Asked for.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FARIDPUR, MAY 1.

The District Judge has granted a rule on the Munsiff of Rajbari to show cause why the forty-three damage suits instituted by the tenants of Babu Bireswar Mazumdar against the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Goalando should not be transferred to Faridpur.

MR. JUSTICE MUNRO of the Madras High Court, is proceeding on a year's leave, and Mr. Justice Nair takes a month's leave shortly.

COMING CORNATION.

Indian Contingent to be Despatched.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

The following is the scheme for the despatch of a contingent of Indian troops, etc., to England to attend the Coronation of H. M. the King-Emperor:—

The contingent will proceed to and return from England in the Royal Indian Marine ship "Dufferin" and the duration of its stay in England will be three weeks.

The details are to arrive in Poona not later than the 17th of May and the contingent will sail from Bombay on the 19th idem.

His Majesty's Aides-de-Camp Honorary Aides-de-Camp and equerries will proceed to England for the Coronation.

The portions of contingent of the Regular Army, Volunteers and Imperial Service Troops will each be under their own commandants, but the whole contingent will be under the supreme command of Colonel I. M. Tighe, 59th Rifles, with the following staff, Major Daunt, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-Master General, Major Hallowes, Supply and Transport Officer, Captain Kerans, I. M. S., Medical Officer, Lieutenant Bala Sahib Daphle, Orderly officer to the Commandant.

THE STRENGTH OF THE CONTINGENT.

The total strength of the Indian contingent will be as follows:—

Regular Army, 25 British officers, 1 officer native. Indian land forces, 215 Indian officers, i. e. 43 Cavalry, from each Cavalry regiment and each of the three Body Guards and the Aden troop, 3 Indian Mountain Batteries, and the Frontier Garrison Artillery I from each group viz-21st to 24th Batteries, 25th to 28th Batteries, 29th to 32nd Batteries and the Frontier Garrison Artillery. 3 Corps of Sappers and Miners, I Indian officer from each of the three Corps. 138th Infantry, I Indian officer from each Battalion. Including five battalions on Colonial service). 4 Supply and Transport Corps; 1 Army Remount Department, 1 Reserve Transport Unit. 3 Senior Sub-assistant Surgeons, from Bengal list, 1 from Madras list and 1 from Bombay list.

Extra representatives from the King's regiments, 6th Cavalry, Rissaldar Major of each of the following regiments viz:—6th King Edward's Own Cavalry, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers, 18th King George's Own Lancers, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse, 39th King George's Own. Central India Horse. 1 Sappers and Miners, the Subadar Major of the first King George's Own Sappers and Miners.

8th Infantry, Sabadar Majors from each of the following units viz, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers, 103th King George's Own Baluchis. 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifls, 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles.

From one Indian unit of which His Majesty is Colonel-in-Chief. One Cavalry Rissaldar Major of the 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers.

From Queen Mary's Own and Queen Alexandra's Own Regiments:—3 Infantry Subadar Majors from each of the following units viz, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry, 1st and 2nd Battalions of the 3rd Queen Alaxandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Volunteer Force:—63 officers of the exclusive of the Adjutant from the Regular Army.

The Imperial Service Troops:—3 British officers and 34 Indian officers; 17 from the Cavalry and 17 from the Infantry.

JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER OF UPPER BURMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

A Press communique states:—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased under Section 17, Sub-section (1) of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation of 1896 (Regulation I of 1896) to appoint Mr. H. L. Eales, I. C. S., to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, during the absence on combined leave of Mr. G. Shaw, I. C. S., or until further orders.

DEATH OF A COORG PLANTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 1.

Telegraphic intelligence from Hunsar reports the death of Mr. R. D. Tipping, the well known planter of Coorg and Chairman of the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

QUEEN MARY'S GIRLS COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR CORESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

The Local Government has given land comprising about six acres for the Victoria May Girls' School of Lahore, which was founded out of the Sarwarna gift of one lakh to Her Majesty, then Prince of Wales, by the Phulkian State on the occasion of her visit to the Punjab. Her Majesty has expressed her interest in the progress of the school and has consented to its being called Queen Mary's College. It is appropriate that its foundation should take place in the year of the Coronation.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, MAY 1.

The conspiracy trial has now reached its last stage, the examination of three hundred witnesses having been completed, Mr. Garth to-day commenced his address for the Crown.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

The death occurred at Jullunder on Friday last of Rev. F. J. Newton, who for many years laboured as a Medical and Evangelical Missionary in Ferozepur. The deceased belonged to the American Mission and was highly popular with all classes.

DERA GHAZI KHAN MUNICIPALITY.

Government Concession.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

In view of the embarrassed condition of the Dera Ghazi Khan Municipality, due to the destruction of the town by the erosion of the Indus, the Punjab Government has agreed to remit the arrears of interest on the loans at present outstanding.

THE GULF EXPEDITION.

Early Return Expected.

It is currently reported in Bombay that the expeditionary force, which recently left the port for the Persian Gulf to operate against the gun-runners, having been unable to get into touch with the Afghan bands which were reported to be near the coast, will return at once. It is expected to reach Bombay on May 12th. Should this prove to be correct, the portions of the force which were drafted from up-country will probably leave for their respective stations on the same day.

The 4th Rajputs, who were detained on their way to Colombo, and are now encamped on the maidan, will also, we understand, leave as soon as the "Hardinge", which is now with the expedition, is ready to take them aboard.

In view of the failure of the expedition to fall in with the gun-runners, it is interesting to hear that a report of the intended despatch of the force was current in Muscat a month before the expedition left Bombay.

CURE FOR LEPROSY.

Report on Vaccine Treatment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 1.

Interesting reports by Major Rost, I. M. S., Rangoon, and Captain Williams, I. M. S., of Bombay, on their efforts to discover a cure for leprosy are published to-day. Part I deals with Major Rost's report on the cultivation of the bacillus of leprosy and treatment of cases by means of vaccine. Part II deals with the cultivation of leprosy bacillus by Captain Williams. Major Rost states, in course of his report, after a research into the bacteriology of leprosy extending over seven years he succeeded in 1909 in isolating from three cases of leprosy acid fast bacillus which possessed certain peculiar characteristic resembling morphologically the bacillus of leprosy. Of ten cases in which the treatment had been adopted, two recovered, two improved greatly, the remnants of the disease being very slight, and the remaining six improved in a remarkable manner, the injection of the vaccine in nine cases being the only treatment adopted. Captain Williams states he has devoted special attention to the leprosy problem and gives the results of his work since 1909. He had grown from five cases, 2 in Persia and 3 on Bombay, two apparently different organisms. He had grown streptothrix somewhat similar to that described by Professor Deycke, while in other special media he had grown a "bacillus" very similar to that grown by Major Rost.

Surgeon-General Lukis, M. D., in his note introducing the reports, stated that careful examination of Major Rost's cultures convinced him whatever might have been caused in 1904 (when investigation went up to prove the so-called culture was really a contamination) they were no longer dealing merely with contamination and that he (Major Rost) had succeeded in isloating and cultivating an organism which possessed distinctive characteristics, Major Rost was instructed to place himself in communication with Captain Williams and the results obtained by them, though are not regarded as absolutely conclusive, yet of sufficient importance to justify this publication.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bannerman, who had asked Major Rost and Captain Williams to compile the report makes a lengthy report on the subject in which he says he is in a position to discuss the reports as Major Rost's cultures were supplied by him and the work of Captain Williams had been done under his supervision. He is of opinion that the organisms found by Major Rost and Captain Williams are probably identical, the only difference is that Captain Williams' growth is sticky while Major Rost's is dry. The details given in Captain William's paper and the fact that both the organisms produced apparently the specific reaction in lepers such as is produced by Drs. Deycke's and Rost's organism, seem to be a strong evidence in favour of this view.

ANNOYING EUROPEAN LADIES IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1

Serious allegations of systematic annoyance were made before the Commissioner of Police to-day by three respectable European ladies against some Mahomedans, one of whom is described as a pleader, all residing in Lower Circular Road. It culminated in an assault on Sunday upon two of the ladies and a young man boy, as alleged, by a mob armed with lathis. The ladies complained, as appeals to the neighbours and representation to local police proved futile. The Commissioner referred them to the Magistrate and forwarded the petition of complaint to the Deputy Commissioner of that Division.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO WIFE.

Husband Bound Over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

On a petition by a father-in-law a notice under Section 107 C. P. C. was issued to-day by the Deputy Magistrate of Alipore on a Vakil of the High Court to show cause why he should not be bound down to keep the peace towards his wife. This is perhaps the first time such a complaint has been heard of.

DACOITY IN A MAHOMEDAN'S HOUSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSING, MAY 1.

Last night a daring dacoity at a Mahomedan's house of Charshaha near the Pearpur Railway station of Mymensing-Jamalpur line, is reported. The dacoits were 25 to 30 in number and are said to be young men, with boots on, armed with guns. They broke the iron safe and took Rs. 2,000 in cash and ornaments. The Superintendent of Police has gone to the place and is investigating into the matter. Details are still wanting.

THE banners and achievements of the King and Queen have been placed in position over the Sovereign's Stall in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, under the superintendence of Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, Garter King of Arms. The banner of King Edward VII. was taken down and that of Queen Alexandra rearranged. The Sovereigns' banners are beautiful specimens of art needlework, and were worked at the Royal School of Art Needlework. The banner of the Earl of Minto was also put up in the place of the late Earl Spencer's.

MILITARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON APRIL 14.

NAVAL GUNS.

THE statement that the Admiralty—by way of replying to the 14in. naval gun lately adopted by the German Admiralty—have ordered early experiments to be made with a new gun, to be known as the "14in. B," may occasion a misunderstanding. At the present moment, a Naval correspondent, writes the British Navy is ahead of all rivals in big naval ordnance. Six months ago, it was announced that the Admiralty had not only tested and adopted, but was actually mounting in the newest ships, a 13·5in gun at a moment when Germany had only just begun to manufacture a new 12in. gun in place of her familiar 11in weapon, and other countries were employing 12in pieces. The British ships which will carry the new 13·5in. gun of unparalleled power are ten in number, and they will all be completed for sea by the early spring of 1913. At this date they will be without rivals in gun power; there will be no vessel in the German fleet with a heavier weapon than the 12in. gun, while in the French, Russian, Italian, Austrian, American, and other fleets, the latest ships will also have the 12in. weapon. The British 13·5in. gun will throw a shell of 1,250lbs, with a muzzle-energy of about 69,000 foot-tons; in other words, the gun in discharging one shell will exert at its muzzle sufficient energy to lift 69,000 tons one foot. Early in 1913, the British Fleet will possess in commission these ten ships, with armament of unique power. The two American battleships of last year's programme will perhaps carry a 14in. gun; they may be completed by the spring of 1914, and at the same time Germany may pass into her fleet four vessels with a new 14in. gun, which was tested last year. There is, however, no authentic information that this new German weapon is yet being manufactured. In any case the British Fleet, which gained a notable lead in ship of the all-big-gun principle—that is in Dreadnoughts—is now assured of surpremacy in heavy ordnance in 1913 over all rival navies. It is the custom in England where there is keen competition in naval ordnance between a number of private firms—hence progress and cheapness—to experiment continually with new guns. As soon as one improved type is satisfactorily completed—when the design has been justified by the most stringent tests—maker turn attention to further improvement. Ordnance experts are not agreed as to the wisdom of going beyond the 13·5in. gun at present. In view of the weight and length of that weapon, conservative influnces are inclined not to rush to an increase in power until more details are available of the action of other countries, notably Germany and America. There comes a point beyond which no adequate advantage is to be gained by such increase. Consequently, though experiments will be carried out in various ordnance works with heavier and more powerful guns, it by no means follows that the Admiralty, having secured an excellent weapon, will abandon it almost immediately in favour of a yet greater piece. The 13·5in. gun was adopted with great deliberation, though a sound 14in.gun was in process of development at the time.

FRENCH UNIFORM.

Experiments are to be made at the next French manœuvres with a new colour for uniforms, a sort of greenish-grey. Several battalions will be thus attired, and on the result will depend the adoption of this dingy hue by the entire army—horse, foot, and artillery. It might have been imagined that this change would only be applied to the same circumstances as those in which khaki is used in the British Army, namely, for rough work. But the prevailing impression is that this dolpful uniform will be worn on all occasions, and will take the place of the epaulettes, the red breeches, and the like, which have so long been characteristic features of the gallant French army. Consequently, a dismal wail is being raised. Young officers are already talking of tendering their resignations, if they are to be thus travestied, but Lieutenant-Colonel Rousset, in a vigorous article of denunciation, which appears in one of Monday's papers, consoles himself with the reflection that this new experiment will probably share the fate of so many others.

AUTOMATIC ARMY RIFLES.

A great sensation was caused on Wednesday in Vienna, by the publication in the "Zeit," a paper usually well informed on military matters, that, after long endeavours, the Austro-Hungarian military authorities have succeeded in constructing a perfect model automatic army rifle. The new weapon is said to be considerably lighter and to have a smaller calibre than that now in use by the army. Practice with the new rifle is now proceeding on a large scale, and it is believed that it will soon be introduced into the army. The above-named paper gives further details, and states that the calibre is 6 millimetres. The rifle is being constructed at the Steyr Armour Works. This report is, however, disputed in a semi-official note. The "Fremdenblatt, in evident anger at the indiscretion says that the only detail which is correct is that the Austro-Hungarian military authorities, as is the case in many other States, have allowed a trial to be made of an automatic weapon. The report, says the paper, is only intended to benefit the shares of certain ammunition factories in Austria.

IMPRISONED OFFICERS.

A correspondent of the "Tagliche Rundschau" at Wesel seems to have taken offence at the suggestion published in the English Press that the two British officers, Lieutenant Brandon and Captain Trench, who were convicted of espionage at Leipzig last December, were being treated in their fortress confinement with a chivalrous interpretation of the prescription for which that form of imprisonment affords so much scope, and which, as a matter of fact, it was generally believed, at the time of their trial, would fall to their lot. He denies, with categorical emphasis, that Brandon's room is furnished either "elegantly" or is "very comfortable." On the contrary the only ameliorations he has been allowed to procure himself are "a simple tablecloth, a small mat for the side of his bed, a sponge basket, and a soap dish." He is allowed to converse with his fellow-prisoners "under supervision" during the hours of exercise, but for the rest "he is guarded with the strictest adherence to the regulations."

RIOTING BY POLICE CONSTABLES.

Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 1.

Mr. Haque, Deputy Magistrate of Alipur, delivered judgment in the case in which Balmukund, an employee of a ring game player, charged two headconstables of the Bhowanipur Thana under Section 143 and 330 I. P. C., for rioting and looting. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty and fined them a hundred rupees each or two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN ARBITRATION CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 1.

Nawab Fateh Ali Kazilbash yesterday heard the case referred to his arbitration in which the daughter-in-law of Sardar Yakub Khan, brother of the ex-Amir, sued her brother for one lakh of rupees, alleging it to be her share of her father's property. The case was postponed.

IMPORTED PLAGUE NEAR MYMENSING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSING, MAY 1.

A case of imported plague at a village near Mymensing has occurred and has caused good deal of panic in the neighbourhood, the patient has been isolated. The Civil Surgeon has gone to the place and the case is improving.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Standing Committee Procedure.

AN ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to Dr. Sukhia's letter, complaining against the procedure adopted at the Standing Committee meeting and against the very limited time given to members between the issue of the agenda and the time of the meeting.

The letter has already been published.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad moved that the letter be recorded. He observed that a useful purpose was served by the letter if only for the remarks made by the Chairman of the Standing Committee when Dr. Sukhia's letter was considered at the Committee. Dr. Sukhia averred that the time taken by the Committee for the consideration of the agenda was four and a half minutes, the Chairman said it was seventeen minutes and a half. Dr. Sukhia did not include the time taken by the speeches made by the in-coming and out-going Chairman, but took the time taken by the Committee for doing the work. There was a remark made by the Chairman of the Standing Committee which was tantamount to sneering at a member. These, of course, he thought, were not very serious matters but he wished to point out that the phrase "We are busy men of business and time is money" used by the Chairman should not be carried too far. As to the issue of the agenda paper, Mr. Setalvad said that some method should be found to issue papers by Monday evening and important the items if received after that might be included in a supplementary issue.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna, Chairman of the Standing Committee, explained that Mr. Setalvad made his remarks from the short account of his speech which appeared in the newspapers. He could hardly be held responsible for omissions in the summary of his speech which was published in the newspapers.

BUSINESSLIKE ATMOSPHERE.

They were so accustomed to inordinately lengthy speeches from Dr. Sukhia that for once the Corporation must be surprised to find that his speech in which he charged the Standing Committee with rushing through their business in what he called "unseemly haste" should be restricted to only a few minutes. This brevity might perhaps be due to the sobering influence which was beginning to be exercized on him by the healthy and businesslike atmosphere of that body. Dr. Sukhia's letter addressed to the Corporation was a copy of the one he had addressed to the Standing Committee—a letter which he thought fit to write after having attended only one single meeting. In all decency Dr. Sukhia might have waited at least a few weeks longer to better acquaint himself with the position of affairs before attempting to criticise the Standing Committee as he had done or to rush into print. When his letter came up for discussion at the subsequent meeting, other members besides himself explained to Dr. Sukhia the procedure that they followed in the conduct of the business and laid the flattering unction to their souls. Dr. Sukhia had every reason to be satisfied. It however seemed otherwise and there must be some object in his bringing forward the matter before the Corporation. Dr. Sukhia evidently expected that the statement about the 4 1-2 minutes would pass unchallenged. He was not aware, and consequently it came upon him as a perfect surprise, when he was informed that the Secretary had been in the habit of recording the time of every meeting and this he had been doing for the last six years for a reason he would presently explain.

Dr. Sukhia; It did not come upon me as a surprise.

Continuing Mr. Sethna said: According to the Secretary's records the meeting complained of lasted for 17 1-2 minutes which of course, as I said before, included the speeches of both the retiring and the in-coming chairmen. Surely, these speeches were not long enough to leave only 4 1-2 minutes for the actual work on the agenda paper. It does happen that at times the items on the agenda paper call for no special remarks and they are either approved or sanctioned which cannot possibly take much time. The meeting referred to was the very first meeting of the official year and the items therein were of a character I have just stated,—items with the manner of the customary disposal of which owing to his first appearance in the Committee Dr. Sukhia was perfectly unfamiliar. I have mentioned that the Secretary has been recording the time taken by the Committee for the last six years. He has been doing so of his own accord since 14th June 1905. About that time a member drew the attention of the Committee to the section in the Act which provides that no fee is to be paid to a member for any meeting which he has not attended from the very start right up to the end. The Secretary therefore commenced this register—in which besides the time taken by the meeting is also entered the time of any member arriving late so that there may be no mistake and the late member not be paid any fee for that meeting. It was from this record that I was able to inform Dr. Sukhia that the average of the time taken by the Committee during the last official year worked out at 25·7 minutes. Dr. Sukhia had no previous knowledge of this register, but he seems to have studied it since, as he has commented on it to-day. Whilst the average for last year was 25·7 minutes—the average for the last six years works out at 28 1-2 minutes—or close upon half an hour for every meeting. This is the time of the meetings themselves.

DIVISION OF WORK.

To facilitate its task the Committee divides itself into sub-committees for (1) un-authorised works (2) for wells; (3) for drainage work. Sub-committees meetings are held after the Committee meetings in the Municipal Hall or are held on days other than those on which the Committee meet, either at the Municipal Hall or in different parts of the town, where members go over to personally inspect unauthorised works or wells, or, whatever else there might be complaints about. Some of these sub-committee meetings have kept the members not for 4 1-2 minutes or half an hour or an hour, but for a couple of hours and longer and the time of not one single sub-committee meeting is included in the average I have given. In 1910-11, there were 53 such sub-committee meetings. Furthermore, members of the Committee have by turns to sign cheques, debentures and audit weekly accounts—the time taken for any of this class of work is also not taken into account. During last year the attendance of members for audits was 50 and signing cheques 112. I mention these things to show that the work of the Committee has not been hurried through as Mr. Setalvad would have us to believe, and that all this taken together means that the members put in a good amount of solid, conscientious and valuable work, and although I have no personal experience I venture to submit that members serving on other public boards, like the Port Trust and the Improvement Trust could not be giving very much more time than do the members of the Municipal Standing Committee. The members of the Standing Committee are perfectly alive to their duties and to their responsibilities. There is never any attempt whatever to rush through their work. Members being business men come thoroughly prepared, and appreciating the value of time take care not to indulge in irrelevent talk, but every item that calls for discussion is discussed and discussed thoroughly before it is resolved upon. I may assure the Corporation that unmindful of this letter from Dr. Sukhia and equally unmindful of any similar ones that may come from him or others in the future, the Committee as a body will continue to go on in the even tenor of its ways regardless of the question of time whether a meeting lasts for 4 1-2 minutes or 40 1-2 minutes and content with themselves if they discharge their duties to the best of their abilities and in the best interests of the City. (Hear, hear).

Dr. Sukhia said that the Chairman had remarked that the Secretary kept a record of the time taken by the Standing Committee in disposing of the work. It was no news to him, because it was on his motion that the Corporation had decided to request the Secretary to keep such a record. It was also futile to attribute ignorance to him because he had tried to learn and know things before he stood for a seat on the Committee. There were many important items on the agenda which required thorough consideration, and careful discussion but the Chairman rattled away so fast that it was impossible for him even to draw his attention or speak on it.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said he did not wish to speak on the subject, as his experience as a member of the Standing Committee was very little. But as the question was made a personal question he thought they ought to deprecate such a thing. The Chairman was personally attacked and they should not encourage such a thing. If they wished to discuss the principle or method by all means let them discuss it fully.

Mr. Mistry said that if the members of the Standing Committee were very busy men and could not find time to do the work they should not undertake it.

Mr. Todd remarked that it was no use discussing how many minutes they took to do the work. All they ought to do was to see the quality of the work done and not the time they took.

Mr. C. V. Mehta explained that whenever there was any important item which required careful consideration the rule gave power to any two members to get the same postponed.

Mr. J. B. Petit said that Dr. Sukhia had made out a case so far as the method of issuing the papers was concerned. But he hoped Dr. Sukhia would not think that Corporation desired to see any more of such letters.

Dr. Master said that he was a member of the Standing Committee for some time and he could speak from experience that there never was an occasion to complain of the work being hurried through. Every important item was considered most satisfactorily. Whenever a member asked for explanation or demanded to be heard he was never denied that privilege by the Chairman, and Dr. Sukhia had not shown that he was ever denied that privilege.

Mr. Wacha said that the Standing Committee was doing its work very well. The members were doing harder and more responsible work than perhaps those on the Corporation. All that was necessary was a mutual tolerance. Recently he had noticed that members of the Standing Committee were indicating a tendency to work in a "happy-go-lucky" fashion. The Commissioner and the Secretary put things before them cut and dry and a formal approval or sanction was necessary which they accorded. But financial and other questions involving large expenditure required careful consideration. They must look to the quality of work and not the time in which it was done.

Mr. MacDonald said that he and the other members of the Committee whom he knew were doing their work honestly and conscientiously.

Mr. Setalvad having replied, the President put the proposition to the vote and it was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

Major G. A. Trent, Northamptonshire Regiment, Superintendent of Gymnasia, is appointed Inspector of Gymnasia in India.

Capt. Prichard, 63rd Infantry, is selected for appointment as General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, General Staff Branch.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

The following orders are issued by General Sir Edmund Barrow, G.C.B., Commanding, the Southern Army from Head-Quarters at Ootacamund, 25th April:—

39th King George's Own Central India Horse.—Lieut-Colonel J. A. Douglas, 2nd-in-Command, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse), to be Commandant, vice Colonel W. A. Watson, C. I. E., vacated.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Captain W. Bovet, R. E., Company Commander, to be Superintendent of Instruction, vice Major W. B. Leslie, R. E., whose term has expired.

6th Jat Light Infantry.—Captain F. G. Moore, Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, and Captain R. C. Ross, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major A. J. Jamieson transferred to the 10th Jats.

29th Punjabis.—Major A. A. James, Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut-Colonel A. B. H. Drew appointed Commandant.

81st Pioneers.—Major A. M. Anderson, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Major N. B. Dunscombe, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut.-Colonel C. E. Hendley granted leave or until further orders.

99th Deccan Infantry.—Major E. N. Davis, Double Company Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command pro tem, vice Major E. J. M. Wood, seconded.

Major A. C. Hobson, Double Company Commander pro tem, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Priestley, permitted to retire.

Captain C. de J. Luxmoore, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem, vice Major E J. M. Wood, seconded.

2nd Battalion 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Major C. L. Baldane, Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Major A. W. N. Taylor, granted leave or until further orders.

Captain A. L. Longhurst, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander and to remain seconded; Captain A. H. Arbuthnot, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander pro tem; vice Major G. M. Morris, transferred to the 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

THE LATE DR. JACKSON.

Proposed Anglo-Chinese Memorial.

Eloquent tribute to the services rendered by the late Dr. Jackson in Manchuria is contained in a letter, dated March 20, received by the China Emergency Appeal Committee from Dr. Dugald Christie, of Mukden, Dr. Christie says:—

"Dr. Jackson's death is a very heavy blow to our college and to me individually. He was personally fitted and professionally equipped as few are for this special work and everyone who knew him, Chinese or foreign, became quickly attached to him. His death made a profound impression here. His name is now well known throughout Manchuria, as one who laid down his life for the Chinese people. We have reason to hope that his death will do more for China than any single life could do. Some friends here are moving in the direction of raising a memorial fund to endow a Jackson Memorial chair in our college. Both Chinese and foreigners will be appealed to and we hope the matter may also be taken up at home, specially in Cambridge University and the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, where he studied. It is expected that £7,500 may be raised as a capital fund."

Dealing with the outlook of missionary work in China generally, the writer observes:—

"We have an opportunity now in Manchuria, such as we could not have dreamed of. This terrible plague is opening men's minds and proving the dire need of medical education, so that I have no doubt we shall have far more applicants than we can possibly admit. Now is the time to increase our staff, so that in a couple of years, when the new men shall have learned something of the language, we may be able to open our doors widely to all who wish to study medicine under Christian influences. . . . . The plague epidemic, I am thankful to say, is now subsiding. Our daily number of deaths is down to three or four in Mukden, and we hope soon to have it stamped out. The authorities have worked nobly, and we are drawn nearer to them by this common trial than ever before. It is, indeed, a time of opportunity.

YOUNG OFFICERS' OUTFIT.

Cost In Germany Compared With England.

Mr. Sandys recently asked the Under Secretary of State for War whether he was aware that the outfit of a second-lieutenant in the German army cost about £18 on joining, whereas the cost to an officer of similar rank on joining the British Army for his outfit is from £60, to £80, and whether he could see his way to reducing the charges to British officers to a more reasonable sum.

Colonel Seely, in a written answer, replied: I have not been able in

SPORT IN UPPER INDIA.

A Week in the Bhabar.

"R." writes in the "Madras Mail":—In the Terai and Bahabar Government Estates, at the foot of the Naini Tal hills, it is not yet as hot as it was in Madras a month ago. In fact, when on the 28th March, I joined a friend in the Forest Department in camp at Lalkna, angry storm clouds were brooding over the foot hills of the Himalayas. Lalkna is a curious place. It is a Railway Station planted down in the middle of the Forest. Soldiers on shooting leave crowd there by the dozen—at least I have never been at Lalkna without finding at least six of them camped there. An incessant fusillade of rifle and gun shots rings out from all parts of the jungle, and as it is Civil Forest, herds of cattle, buffaloes, and camels roam through it for miles in every direction. Yet it never seems to be depleted of game, and the deer and pig do not seem either unduly terrified or unduly tame. I presume there must be something very luscious in the grass round Lalkna. Good heads are, however, naturally, scarce.

PIG AND SPOTTED DEER.

On the morning after my arrival I had not gone more than a quarter of a mile from the railway line before I put up a sambhur hind. About a mile further on, I caught a glimpse of a big boar moving out of a grass patch. I did not pay much attention to him, as I wanted a stag, and pigs are a nuisance to get brought in. Also a moment later I saw a man moving through the trees across the pig's line. Soon after I met him, and found a stalwart Tommy and his shikari. He asked :—"Did you see that cheetal (spotted deer) stag ?" "No," I said, "but I saw a pig." "And, I didn't see it, Sir, but I saw a fine stag." I wonder what he had seen ! Tommy was evidently somewhat nervous of me, for when I asked how many of them were in camp, he admitted six, but added as an afterthought :—"But only four rifles." "Tell that to the Marines," I thought; as I wished him luck and passed on. Jungle fowl next attracted my attention, but I did not want to disturb a stag by firing a gun. However, after going a good way and seeing no stag I began to fell less fastidious. A troupe of langur monkeys in the trees attracted me, for deer often feed below them, on the berries, etc., which they drop, and also the cracking of the dry leaves with which the forest was carpeted was less noticeable with the langurs jumping through the branches over-head. However, I did not find deer, but a sounder of pig. They were on the move, and the jungle was so thick and dark that for some time I could not get a chance for a shot. At last a youngster showed half his back above a slight rise about 80 yards off. He looked a small mark in the bad light, and at the shot so many pigs dashed off in different directions that I did not know if I had missed or not. However, he was found about 20 yards from where he had been, kicking on the ground with the bullet correctly placed behind his shoulder. After prolonged residence in a town, it is always nice to bag something one's first shot, and though a pig is not a great prize, I felt quite cheered up. Some "Chamars" were very pleased to get the pork, and I hope to make something of his skin. On my way back I picked up a Chitrola (pine martin) still warm with somebody else shot in him. The skin is very handsome.

JUNGLE AND PEA-FOWL.

A cyclonic storm and rain made us cold and rather depressed that afternoon and evening, and as a result of the sudden chill we most of us felt rather seedy for a couple of days. We marched on the 28th to another camp, five miles off, where there was a bungalow. We slept in our tents still, but had meals in the bungalow, as the rooms were cool and the chicks mitigated the "torment of flies." It soon got hot again, in fact a bit too hot for semi-invalids, and in camp the common house fly is a most obnoxious pest. While here, two of the party were attacked by bees while out on an elephant. Luckily it was not a full swarm or they might have been in danger, but as it was they came in with swollen faces and hands, scarcely consoled at having bagged a very fair cheetal stag. The grassy maidan round this bungalow was simply alive with black partridges and every morning and evening one heard on all sides their fascinating call "F-x bayonets—quick with it." They are inveterate runners, and it requires a line of beaters to put them up, so we let them alone as the two Forest Officers were too busy to give time to serious shooting and I was devoting my attention to pea-fowl and jungle-fowl. The edges of the forest where the trees are bordered by the grass maidans were full of these too beautiful species of game birds and stalking them on foot is interesting and difficult work. Peacock seem to have an eye in every spot of their tails, and though one heard the discordant call "Mhor! Mhor!" on every side, one very rarely got within view and range at the same time. Sometimes I must have spent half-an-hour stalking cautiously through trees over dry leaves towards a patch of grass only to see a patch of brilliant blue vanish in the distance. Jungle-fowl are not quite so wary. When a family is scratching, or when two cocks are crowing defiance at each other, one can, with great care, get up to them. I got several, and very welcome additions they were to the camp larder. Once I got get a right and left into a family of them, and immediately the ground seemed to be covered with balls of feathers tunning comersaults. I picked up four, but others got off, though I sternly pursued one cock some distance till he got away in the grass, loading as I ran. Jungle fowl have the insuperable objection to dying even after they are riddled with shot. I suppose they resemble their domestic cousins who will run about after their heads have been cut off.

A SAMBHUR STAG.

On the 31st, we marched back to Lalkna. After breakfast the fifteen camels were loaded up and set off, one mother "unt" carrying a two-day old baby on top of her ordinary pack. We spent a stifling day in the bungalow, having picnic meals at intervals and grappling with flies. At 4-45, my host and hostess with their children started off along the road on the elephants, while I went on foot through the jungle accompanied by a Forest Patrol. I skirted a lovely jungle stream with steep banks fringed with beautiful cane. Presently, through a clump of trees, I saw a heavy sambhur stag, with fair horns for these parts, trotting back from his evening drink. I aimed at a gap two trees ahead of him, and fired when he passed it. He vanished. Not a sign on the spot where he had been. Horrible! Could I have missed. Excitement might have made me unsteady. The Patrol thought it was no, use investigating further, but I insisted on following what I thought was the most likely direction for him to have taken. About 100 yards on the Patrol filled me with joyous excitement by exclaiming "khun" (blood). Then began that most interesting and exciting work, following a blood trail. We followed it for half a mile or more and it got more and more profuse as we went on. Every moment I expected to find the stag dead. Across a grass patch, through more trees, and on again down to the stream again. Then a check. A grey thing moved on the bank among the trees, and I only just stopped myself from shooting a langur. Then the Patrol saw a movement just at a bend of the stream, and we dashed up to the place. There was the trail on the bank again, leading up to a patch of high grass. I thought there was a movement to the right of the patch, and raised my Mauser; but it was a false alarm. The trail led to the left and doubled back to the stream. There we broke from scent to view as the great stag stumbled down the bank. Another bullet settled him and the exciting chase was over. Next day an elephant brought him into camp, and I fancy that the Hindus jeered mightily over the Mussalmans, because the meat was not "hallali". My Mahomedan bearer wore a look of deep dejection all that evening.

However, after our return to Lalkna, I was lent an elephant by an Irrigation Engineer for the next two days. After five days' hard tramping on foot (one day I was out eight hours and only got a jungle cock) it was pleasant to sit on a pad and survey the jungle around. One saw many more beasts too though they were mostly hinds. However, I did bowl over a cheetal stag which was duly made "hallal" by the mahout and though I could see that it was quite dead before the knife touched its throat, I was blind and dumb for the occasion. But I had a bitter disappointment due to a pardonable ignorance. One morning when coming home and within full view of the camp, a little beast got up and presented an easy shot. Thinking it was a para (hog-deer) hind I did not fire but next night when out with a more experienced shikari I saw the same beast and he exclaimed though too late "Para kimardin nahin chousi gh ka hai" Its not a para hind, it's a four-horned antelope.) I was frightfully sick that I had lost two chances at a beast which is not often shot. The horns are so small that from a short distance one would not notice them, but it is, I believe the only four-horned antelope in the world and being not too common, is rather a prize. I saw another that night and had a long shot as it but without result. I followed it for some way and dismounted to stalk it but it had gone away. I may have to wait years before I get another such chance. But, any way, I had a most delightful week in camp and returned home as brown and as fit as man could wish to be. May I have many equally enjoyable holidays in the Indian jungles!

DARK DOINGS AT THE "ZOO."

"A Gang of Criminals"

[BY L. G. MAINLAND.]

It is high time we ceased to talk nonsense about the beautiful moral lessons which may be learned (so we tell children) from the lower animals at the Zoo. For the lack of temptation the reptiles behave themselves with fair decency while engaged upon their winter sleep, but, with this doubtful exception, all the inhabitants are a gang of criminals, richly deserving their sentences of penal servitude for life. Their crimes vary from high treason to child desertion, but the Zoo's Newgate Calendar also includes fancy felonies such as obtaining buns under false pretences and forcible resistance of lawful eviction.

I myself can bear witness, says a correspondent in the "Daily Mail", to the high treason. The Prince of Wales—then Prince Edward—his brother, and Princess Mary were inspecting their father's collection of Indian animals and had reached a series of cages constructed of frail-looking but strong steel netting. Prince Edward paused and granted an audience to the occupant, a fine young Indian tigress. The steady gaze of those young eyes roused the beast to extraordinary fury, and she dashed herself at the pliant wirework in a murderous ecstasy of rage. The boy looked her straight in the eyes without winking, the great teeth snapping not six inches from his nose. Wife murder is disgracefully common. It was quite a recreation with Sam, the late Polar bear. He would end all his domestic arguments by taking his wife into the middle of the pond and then, meditatively would sit on her head. When he thought he had sufficiently convinced her that his view of the case in dispute was the right one, he got up and renewed his appeal for buns. One fatal morning he overdid it by about five minutes, and his wife never discussed that or any other matter again. The widower accepted the double share of buns that came to him as fitting consolation for his bereavement.

SAM'S CONVICTIONS.

Sam was also convicted on several counts for obtaining goods by means of a trick. He collected umbrellas and walking-sticks as a hobby. To obtain them he resorted to particularly mean strategy. He placed a piece of fish high up in the bars and then sat still and pretended it was beyond his reach. The kind-hearted stranger, forcibly denouncing the keeper for tormenting a poor dumb animal (Sam cordially assenting), introduced the point of his umbrella to dislodge the morsel. In one second Sam had enriched his collection by another specimen. The keeper assured me that he had known Sam get three or four in a day by this piece of low cunning.

It is to the Monkey House that we naturally turn for the most deprived examples of theft from the person. Ignoring the common practitioners, let us recall the case of Daisy, the Chacma baboon. A visitor for sentimental reasons carried a half-sovereign on his watch-chain. This Daisy annexed and concealed in her cheek pouches. As her grip was at least equal to that of a healthy bulldog, she was allowed to retain possession. She demoralised the younger ones by taking it out and gloating over it now and then, and for weeks she was seen playing with it. Her victim spend at least 8s. 6d. on admissions to find out, if she had tired of it, but it was never recovered. On another day she seized a man's watch-chain, dragged him to the bars (for she was a powerful brute, and at least as strong as a man), and then made a skilful snatch at his valuable tiepin.

Jack, once a pet of the C.I.V.'s in South Africa, was another criminal of the Monkey House. Nursing a grievance that his services during the war had gone unrecognised by a slothful War Office, he snatched a soldier's South African medal—feeling he was equally entitled to it. Jack became a thoroughly worthless scoundrel of the Fagin type, and all the loot of his smaller and weaker associates ultimately found its way into his hands as a receiver of stolen property.

ASSAULTS ON PARENTS.

It is a melancholy fact that child murder or cruelty to children is a frequent offence in the Regent's Park charge sheet—Barbara, the female Polar bear, has three convictions to her "credit" (!). But this is adjusted somewhat by assaults on parents. The infant camels are notable offenders in this way, and they are always sold before they are big enough to commit downright murder. There is the historic case, too, of the bison which was left too long with his mother, and who butted her halfway across the paddock, when she suggested that he should abandon a milk diet for the fodder that became his years. Resistance to lawful eviction is a well-known misdemeanour in the Gardens and is frequently aggravated by common assaults. A whole cageful of monkeys refused to obey an ejection order not long ago, and took refuge in an inner sleeping box. Paralleling the tactics of some Saxon landlords, the keepers knocked the wooden box to pieces over their heads, and the shrieking crew bit and scratched until they were enveloped in nets and taken to their new quarters.

Prison-breaking is fortunately comparatively rare, but Barbara (see also child murder) once spent an energetic morning in the gardens chasing keepers and loafing round the refreshment rooms until she ate her way back into captivity by following an artfully laid track of fish and fat which led her inside her cage again.

A Goffin's cockatoo holds the record for this branch of the industry. He has escaped, by cutting the wire-netting of the open-air aviary with his beak, on five separate occasions. He always revisits the scene of his crime (a familiar criminal trait), and I have seen him during one of his spells of liberty actually biting the repaired netting of the great cage to assist his pals to escape. Visitors, who ought to know better, encourage the ragabond by giving him nuts, and the baited traps laid by distracted keepers have no attractions for this well-fed law-breaker.

A HUNGER STRIKE.

Even the hunger-strike, associated with the demand for the vote in the human species, is not unknown, for both snakes and young seals have had to be forcibly fed. In the case of a young grey seal, two keepers (on the advice of the prison doctor—how familiar it sounds!) fed her forcibly thrice daily by means of an india rubber tube.

Attempted manslaughter is recorded against dozens of animals. Suffa Culli, King Edward's elephant, chased a waiter, and Dr. Jim, another elephant pierced a keeper's coat with his tusk just under the armpit. Even the gentle-seeming antelopes have, in some cases, made it impossible for a keeper who values his life to enter their cages. Yet daily their mild brown eyes move lady visitors to wish that they might take them home "as pets." The Sidney-street affair would be a dull function compared with the fate of the British family which adopted, let us say, the Goral Antelope, "to amuse the children."

It is almost impossible to find a good word to say of a single creature in the Zoo. I certainly did hear of what some optimists might consider as an example of spontaneous goodwill on the part of one animal. A prison-breaking porcupine, having burrowed under a fence, met a keeper as dark was bringing the man's labours to a close. Like an affectionate tabby cat, the porcupine arched its back, and rubbed itself lovingly against that keeper's legs.

After the poor fellow's wounds had been dressed he kept to his bed for three weeks. I am not denying that the porcupine's motive was good, but its action was certainly ill-considered.

Still, I feel it is only fair to record this one bright spot in this gloomy catalogue of animal felonies.

At the end of last year, the centenary of the Manchester Unity of Oddfellows, the aggregate membership of the order was 1,048,683, a net increase for the year of 13,056.

THE CORONATION.

Stands Along Royal Route.

NEARLY a hundred sites along the Home Coronation Procession route are now being equipped with stands capable of accommodating at least 100,000 persons. Hoardings announcing positions to be let are appearing everywhere, and brisk business, in spite of the preparations for the Easter holidays, is being done in mail week by the many firms under taking the disposition of the seats. Special stands for privileged persons are to be erected by the Office of Works along the Mall and in Parliament-square.

Other spots where carpenters are already at work, or will soon start operations, are :—

Cockspur-street.	Pall Mall.
Ludgate-hill.	Trafalgar-square.
Piccadilly.	St. Thomas's Churchyard, Westminster.
Whitehall.	Westminster Hospital.
St. Mary-le-Strand.	St. Mary Aldermanbury.
St. Clement Danes.	Christ Church, Westminster.
Westminster Bridge-road.	

Fifteen guineas is the most that is now being asked for a good seat, while excellent view-points are obtainable at three to five guineas each. The price of seats for the second day is fixed at from one guinea to ten guineas. Many windows in Piccadilly have now been let at good prices, but at present there seems no intention on the part of the vendors to increase the prices beyond the listed figure. In spite of a plea from the Metropolitan Public Garden Association, nine of the plane trees fronting the stand overlooking Broad Sanctuary have been lopped, many of them to within two or three feet of their trunks. In the Borough-road, also, the Association's request, it appears, has arrived too late, or been disregarded, for some splendid plane trees have there been severely pruned, presumably because they will block the view from some of the houses. It is hoped that this bad example will not be generally followed.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

At a meeting in mail week of the Durbar Committee which is making arrangements for the visit of members of both Houses of Parliament to the Delhi Durbar, it was decided, owing to the large number of Lords and Commoners who are anxious to attend the Durbar, to charter a vessel of 6,000 tons for the trip. In the event of many members of the two Houses desiring to visit Japan and make an extended cruise of three months, a still larger vessel will be chartered. The committee has received assurances from the India Office that if, possible, a special camp will be provided for members of the parliamentary party at the Durbar. Captain Guest and Mr. Douglas Hall are the joint hon. secretaries but a transit manager has been appointed to arrange for the personal convenience of members making up the party.

OUR OVERSEA GUESTS.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt will give a garden party at Nuneham, their country seat in Oxfordshire, on June 10, in honour of the Prime Ministers from the Overseas Dominions who are attending the Coronation and the Imperial Conference. The Dean of St. Paul's has invited the contingents of the Oversea troops who will be attending the Coronation to attend Divine Service at Cathedral on Waterloo Day, June 18, (this being also Hospital Sunday), the troops are to march from their quarters at Chelsea, via the Embankment, to St. Paul's. The Roman Catholic members of the contingents will break off in Victoria-street to attend High Mass at Westminster Cathedral. Special sermons will be preached. The African contingents are to arrive at Southampton on June 11 or 12, the Canadians arriving at Liverpool a few days earlier. On the previous occasions of the Oversea troops visiting this country many of the Fellows of the Zoological Society most generously placed at the disposal of the entertainment committe a large number of their green tickets, admitting the troops to enjoy the gardens individually on Sundays. The entertainment committee state that these tickets were much appreciated, and express the hope that on the present occasion as many as possible may be sent to the secretary of the entertainment committee, Mr. Oliver Williams, 116, Victoria-Street, Westminster.

3,000 BONFIRES.

A repetition of the historic sight which announced the approach of the Spanish Armada will be seen on Coronation night, when nearly 3,000 bonfires will be lighted on the highest points in the United Kingdom. When King Edward VII. was crowned there were over 2,000 bonfires burning on Coronation night, and in 1897, the Diamond Jubilee year of Queen Victoria, the number exceeded this figure by 600. This year more than usual interest is being taken in these local celebrations, and there will be very few villages, however small, that will not so celebrate the Coronation of King George V. All the famous peaks in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland will be ablaze.

MEAT TINS AND YELLOW FEVER.

Nests for Mosquitos.

MUCH valuable information on the subject of the prevention of yellow fever—the dreaded scourge of West Africa and the Gold Coast—is contained in the report (printed as a White paper) to the Colonial Office of Sir Robert Boyce, who went out to West Africa last year to report upon an outbreak of yellow fever in the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone.

As to the cause of yellow fever Sir Robert Boyce finds that the "Stegomyia calopus," without which mosquito yellow fever is impossible, is very widely distributed on the West Coast of Africa, and it is the bottles and cans that European trade enterprise pours into the coast towns when emptied of their contents, become breeding places for the mosquito in question. Says Sir Robert Boyce :—

"With the progress of civilisation and luxury on the coast the conditions of mosquito-breeding have very materially altered. The coast towns have grown in size, and the populations have become denser and the demand for domestic water has increased. Furthermore, with the increased power of purchasing articles of food such as tinned meats and preserved foods of all kinds, condensed milk, and all kinds of beverages, there has grown up quite a new class of water receptacle. If formerly the water receptacles were the wells and shallow earth pools, in which the mosquitoes and in all probability the anophelines bred, both in and around the towns, to-day the overwhelming preponderance of innumerable artificial odds and ends capable of holding water has enormously increased, and the busier the town the more is this abundantly apparent; the further one recedes into the interior the less become the artificial breeding-places. There fore it is the coast towns, "par excellence," in which the innumerable tins, bottles, and odds and ends of all kinds are most to be met with.

"The 'Stegomyia' being essentially, the most domestic or 'house haunting' of the various mosquitoes, it follows that the conditions favourable to its propagation have been enormously increased. The total water-holding capacity of these innumberable odds and ends is far more than a superficial observer might imagine, but several years' experience of collecting together and examining these discarded tins and bottles during my house-to-house visits convinces me that in the aggregate they must hold large quantity of water—sufficient, at any rate, to breed innumerable mosquitoes. It is also a fact, which I have observed on many occasions, that the smallest collection of water represented by a couple of teaspoonfuls is quite sufficient to harbour a dozen or more 'Stegomyia' larvæ. Thus the benefit to be derived from improved drainage is often neutralised by the collecting together of large number of odds and ends in the yards and compounds. For this reason I strongly urge more house-to-house inspection on the part of all local sanitary authorities. No wonder, therefore, that the 'Stegomyia' appears to outnumber all other varieties—to be in fact, the predominant mosquito of the ports, and, to an increasing degree, also of inland towns, following trade routes such as railroads or rivers."

On the ground that he is mentally and morally incapacitated for his duties Dr. Crespo, the Governor of the Province of Santa Fein, the Argentina, is being prosecuted in connection with the misappropriation of certain lands.

PLAYING FOR VICTORY.

The Vexed Question of Cricket Reform.

WITH the arrival of spring, says Lawrence Woodhouse in the "Daily Mail," the time-honoured pastime of having shots at that popular Aunt Sally, county cricket, begins. With vindictive vehemence young men and veterans of every class begin to air their views, and in a few well-chosen sentences completely reform the great national sport.

It is a very curious feature of the sporting life of England that although every Saturday during the winter months hundreds of thousands of spectators attend the principal football matches throughout the kingdom, cricket claims far more adherents, though fewer are able to witness the play, and there is no subject which is so widely read. It is curious, too, that although enthusiasts may be contradicted with impunity on the subject of football, every man jack of us is an arbitrary judge of cricket, and will brook no opposition to his opinions.

Consequently any argument on the subject of our great national game is apt to wax as bitter as the religious strifes of bygone ages. Cricket is taken very seriously wherever "she" is played. No wonder therefore, that at the beginning of each year, when thoughts of green fields and white flannels occupy the mind, there are thousands of would-be national benefactors who rush forward with sermons founded on the text, "How cricket may be made brighter."

Which of all these myriad suggestions is the right one? Or does cricket really stand in need of reformation? If a census of opinion were taken of these zealous Savaronolas. I fancy that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred you would get the following opinion : "If my idea is not adopted I should leave the game and let it go on on the old lines."

The fact of the matter is that cricket wants little, if any, alteration as far as the game and the players are concerned, but the counties, with their ambitious desires to win the championship have incurred such expenses that to-day they are for the most part entirely dependent on the spectators, and as a consequence find that they must cater for the wishes of the public.

EVILS OF THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

County championship statistics and first class batting and bowling averages published from time to time in the daily papers are to a great extent responsible for the cry of reformation. In the first place of late years county sides have been guilty of playing purely and simply with a view to winning the championship or gaining points to raise them in the table. This has frequently meant that while they have played for points they have not played cricket in the true spirit of the game. "Win draw, or wrangle" is not cricket, and it has been pitiable to watch the downward progress of players who, originally fine-natured, attractive batsmen, have deliberately developed the "barndoor" style for county championship purposes.

Cricket is a sport, not a business, and the minute that sporting element goes out of the game it is doomed. County executives cry out each year that the expenses are heavier and their receipts grow lighter. Cut down the expenses, then. Run a cheaper side ; if need be, withdraw from the championship, and be content to play as many friendly county matches as finances will allow. The championship is a spurious affair. Cricket played for the sake of the game is the true coin of the realm, and the spectators will quickly realise that fact.

As a rule, the biggest gates are obtained on the county grounds when the Australians are playing in England. No points depend on the result of a match between a county and the Australians, yet both sides are keen to win, the game is played with real gusto, and cricket enthusiasts recognise the fact and throng to the ground.

KENT'S ATTRACTIVE CRICKET.

When Kent are visitors to any county ground the ropes are well lined with spectators. This is not due to the fact that Kent are the champions but to the fact that Kent play free and attractive cricket and are never worrying about points but playing the game for the game's sake. Of course it is impossible that every batsman should be as attractive to watch as Mr. Jessop, Mr. Hutchings or Mr. Spooner but there is no earthly reason why so many batsmen should deliberately alter their styles and become cramped and unnatural players instead of playing a free and natural game. The slump in county cricket is largely due to these players who have lost sight of the fact that the bat was meant to hit the ball with. Too many so-called first-class players of to-day seem to think that the ball is meant to hit the bat.

Again, of late years many first-class cricketers seem to forget the fact that they are members of a team. From first to last they simply play for their own hand. They wish to occupy high places in the weekly lists of batting and bowling averages. This uncricket-like selfishness has of late spread from county to Test matches. If they would, I know that one or two of our England captains could tell unpleasant tales, of instructions given to certain batsmen to "get in, scare fast, or get out," for the good of the side, only to see these men waste valuable time by pottering about at the wickets for an hour or so for a paltry or worse than useless dozen runs.

One of the finest innings I ever saw was "Dick" Lilley's splendid "duck" in the first Test match at Birmingham a year or two ago. The wicket was rapidly getting worse, and the plan was to put the Australians in as soon as possible. "Fours or out" were the orders to the remaining English batsmen. The first ball Lilley got he hit manfully and was caught on the boundary He retired with a grin and a "duck" to his credit. He had played "cricket."

SOMERSET'S SCHEME.

Last season an alteration in the method of scoring point suggested by Lancashire, led to some particularly bright play on several occasions; but this season it seems likely that yet another innovation, proposed by Somerset, will receive a trial. This new system awards three points to the side leading on the first innings if the match is not finished. There are grave faults in this proposal, and for my own part I cannot see that it will do away with the least desirable feature of cricket—namely, the playing for a draw.

As a matter of fact, the element of luck, and especially the element of weather, enters so largely into cricket that it is impossible to set down the value of a particular victory in set figures. For instance, if points were to be awarded for merit, how many should have been given to Lancashire when they knocked up 403 in their last innings against Notts, and won with two minutes to spare? Again, Lancashire in the fourth innings of their match with Hampshire hit up 404 runs in four and a half hours, and won by five wickets. How many points should be awarded for that feat? Surely they deserved more points for each of these victories than for that gained over Worcestershire, when, after batting on a fairly easy wicket, their opponents had to bat on an "impossible" pitch.

There can be no mechanical method of scoring points for victories which will prove satisfactory. Why not leave the matter to the M.C.C. to appoint a committee to decide at the end of the season who are the champions? By this means each game will be played on its merits. We shall see nothing then of these paltry tactics of playing for safety from the moment the first ball is bowled. Playing-for-victory tactics will be the order of the day, and these are the tactics which attract spectators and bring the sinews of war to the county exchequers.

KRUPP'S AERIAL TORPEDO.

Mechanism Kept Secret.

Krupp's new aerial torpedo, which is intended primarily for use against airships, resembles in form a hand grenade. The torpedo tube has no recoil whatever after discharge, so that if it is fired on board an airship the vessel's stability will not be affected. After discharge from the tube the torpedo is propelled through the air by internal mechanism, the details of which are kept strictly secret. With the aid of a miniature turbine the speed of the torpedo increases during its flight through the air. Experiments have proved that a torpedo loaded with explosives, and weighing six pounds, can be thrown 2,083 yards.

The Zeppelin Airship Construction Company of Friedrichshafen, are building a new Zeppelin airship, somewhat different in shape and form from previous vessels of this type. Her length will be 338ft. She will be equipped with considerably more powerful motors than Deutschland II., which carries three motors, each of 120-h. p. Count Zeppelin aims at building an aerial cruiser whose speed shall exceed that of all existing airships, the Ministry of War having laid stress on the necessity for improvement in this respect.

CANCER PROBLEM.

Results of Ten Years' Research

The encouraging results of the ten years' work of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund were outlined to "Press" representatives by Dr. E. F. Bashford, the Director.

Dr. Bashford, who has just been awarded the Walker Prize of £100 by the Royal College of Surgeons for the best original work on the pathology and therapeutics of cancer, takes a most hopeful view of the outcome of the experiments at present being carried on with a view to the elimination of one of the most dreaded of human scourges.

The investigations of the Cancer Research Fund, which was founded on the initiative of the late King Edward, have acquired a world-wide extent on the incidence of cancer in different races of mankind, living under uncivilised conditions, and its occurrence throughout the entire animal kingdom, and have had an important bearing upon the statistics of cancer as embodied in the reports of the Registrar-General.

Perhaps, however, the part of the investigations which has commanded attention, not only at home but throughout the world, has been the extend to which the experimental investigation of cancer has been developed by Dr. Bashford, and in that respect he must be regarded as the founder of experimental cancer investigation in England.

NOT COMMUNICABLE.

"The investigations of the past ten years," said Dr. Bashford to an interviewer, "have narrowed down the cancer problem to an extent previously impossible. As far as experiment permits of any conclusion, it is demonstrated that the disease is not communicable from one individual to another but always arises afresh in each individual attacked.

"Thus many of the old conceptions, which sought for a common cause for all the many and varied forms of cancer parasite, or the growth such as germs of necessity doing a large number of mankind to death have gone by the board. In their place the problem has been resolved into a question of the circumstances peculiar to the individual in which disease arises.

"It has been demonstrated for many races of mankind that the occurrence of the disease is determined by the practice of peculiar customs involving the chronic irritation of tissues; and by suitable irritations certain forms of cancer could be produced at will in mice.

"Just as it is certain that if the exotic customs of various native races were introduced into England, that the frequency of cancer in England would at once increase, so it appears practically certain that native races in which it is rife because of the practice of those customs would become correspondingly exempt in proportion as they discarded those practices.

FUTURE INVESTIGATION.

"It may be that future investigation will show that a corresponding diminution in the frequency of cancer as occurs in England under the prevent conditions of existence may also be diminished by avoiding insults to which at the present time the human body is subjected in the course of following occupations, or it may be, indulging in various whims of the appetite.

"In short, investigation has gone a long way to prove that the diseases when present is almost certainly acquired, and therefore will ultimately probably be found to be to a large extent avoidable.

"The result of ten years' work, not only in England but in all other countries in which there are centres of cancer, is that a more hopeful outlook obtains in regard to the cancer problem than at any time in the history of medicine.

"Not the least significant feature in again awakening hope of a cure being ultimately found has been the demonstration of the fact, so long disputed in the case of man, that animals suffering from cancer can and do cure themselves of the disease.

"The immediate object of experiments is, of course, the unravelling of the mechanism whereby animals are enable to do this, and although an immediate solution is not in ought, it outgt not be beyond human endeavour to elucidate the means whereby animals cure themselves, and to apply the results to the treatment of the disease in man."

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN JAPAN.

Huge Expenditure.

Present and prospective investors in Japanese railway bonds will be interested to know that the Government's plans for railway extension in the near future contemplate the enormous outlay of £139,000,000, of which at least £110,000,000 has to be borrowed—largely from abroad. This scheme represents a programe of some thirty years' duration but the portion of the project to be carried out at once extends over a period of about thirteen years and involves an expenditure of £48,900,000. About £13,000,000 of this is to be derived from profits on ordinary railway traffic but the remaining £35,900,000 will come from abroad. According to the present arrangement the Government will spend about £3,000,000 annually on railway extension.

A BIG MILEAGE.

Japanese railways have now reached a mileage of 7,015 including abou 3,442 miles on the main island and 577 in Kyushu with 724 miles in Hokkaido and 116 miles in the Yonag section, while the mileage under construction is over 450. In addition there are 641 miles in Korea, 711 in Manchuria, 271 in Formosa and 25 in Saghalien with about 586 miles in the main island not under Government control.

The Bill authorising the Government to widen the tracks on the main island to standard gauge was defeated in the present session of the Diet, but the enormous increase of traffic in recent years has made the broadening of the tracks a pressing necessity and it must come sooner or later. The demand for more efficient railway accommodation is increasing all over the empire. At almost every station one sees great piles of freight awaiting transport while passenger traffic is such that usually some have to stand in the aisles of the cars. Not only, so but there are vast sections of the country without any railway accommodation at all. The absence of any large navigable rivers makes railway extension all the more necessary.

NATIONAL GALLERIES.

Popularity with Visitors and Students.

The annual report of the National Gallery recently issued states that under the terms of the will of Mr. George Salting the gallery not only came into possession of the 28 pictures which Mr. Salting had lent to the Trustees, but the Board had the right of selecting from his collection only paintings which they might deem worthy of a place in the gallery, and 164 pictures were ultimately so selected, and are described in detail in this report. "Some ambiguity appeared to exist as to the custody of the finished water-colours and the miniature portraits, both of which might be considered as pictures. The National Gallery Board did not desire to press any claim to the water-colour drawings, but expressed a wish for the custody of the miniatures. A decision on this point was by the consent of all the parties interested, left to the Law Officers of the Crown, who have decided that on the true construction of the will the collection of miniatures passed to the keeping of the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, and was not liable to be selected for the National Gallery."

Reference is made to the completion of the extension of the gallery at Trafalgar-square and to the work of fireproofing the older parts of the building. There are the usual details as to the attendance of visitors and students. These show for the Trafalgar-square gallery :—

Visitors on the 207 free week-days, 630,882 ; daily average, 3,047.

Visitors on Sunday afternoons throughout the year, 69,012 ; average, 1,380.

On students' days (Thursdays and Fridays) : Visitors, 58,974 ; students, 15,796.

For the National Gallery of British Art, Millbank, the figures are :—

Visitors on 206 free week-days 276,149 ; average 1,340.

Visitors on Sunday afternoons 64,859 ; average 1,317.

On students' days (Tuesdays and Wednesdays) : Visitors, 44,806 ; students, 6,415.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE NEW SUNSHADES.

There is plenty of variety in the new sunshades both in shape and design. Will the coming summe bestow upon us any good and sufficient reason for carrying sunshades? Whether this be so or no, abundant provision is made. One has for choice the domeshape, the square (rather suggesting the wide canopy of a perambulator), the small Victorian and the more sensible tout-cas, so well suited to the English climate. Those covered with old rose, royal blue or crimson, have often a veiling of chiffon or ninon, just like the gowns. When choosing a sunshade, some consideration should be given to its effect upon the complexion. These is a shade of green that turns the skin livid. There is an equally yicious tone of blue. As to the scarlet sunshade, it usually makes the nose a flaring red, and robs the whitest forehead of some of its "moonlight." The word is Disraeli's, so needs no apology.

FLOWERS IN MILLINERY.

Mother Nature, if she possesses the gift of sight (one often doubts it, for she is so cruel!) must have a perpetual source of wonderment in the flowers of millinery, to say nothing of its fruits. Jet black grapes would be a little surprise to Her Motherships, but they, like black poppies, are an old, old story. Green roses, mauve lilies and blue carnations, are among the novelties of this season. There was a time when some slight knowledge of botany was considered necessary to the artificial flower maker. She had to know how many petals went to the perfect circle of the marguerite and its humble cousin, the daisy. She was under the restraint of companioning acorns with leaves resembling in outline at least the foliage of the oak tree and she studied with intelligence the exquisite grace of the briony leaf when framing it round a group of its beautifully coloured berries, attractive but poisonous. But now it seems that any kind of leaf can go with any flower or berry. The general effect is all that is aimed at. Details don't matter.

THE RAGE FOR BLACK AND WHITE.

The extraordinary popularity of black and white in toques and hats renders the use of flowers in millinery more general than ever. Any colour goes with the striped black and white straws that are folded into toque shapes. A favourite combination, also in straw, is brown and old rose, with groups of old rose flowers and brown-green foliage.

STRAW TRIMMINGS.

The all-straw hats in deft minglings of colour, trimmed with rosettes and loops of the straw itself are as pretty as possible. The colours are usually well-chosen, and the weaving of the straw is so fine that a number can be mixed together without any loudness of effect, just as in Cashmere shawls. One of these toques in brown, green, russet and turquoise, has small rosettes all round the edge, and a high twist of the straw at the left side, ending in two dogs' ears, both erect and at attention. The striped black and white straws lend themselves to a diversity of modes of self-trimming.

WHERE IS THE WAIST?

Whatever Paris may decree about the position of the waist, the great mass of Englishwomen keep it in its natural position. Drapers' windows all over the land are dressed for Easter shopping, and though there may be an Empire gown in the centre, and Empire coat in a corner, four-fifths of the space is filled with long-waisted blouses and gowns to match. It is the sensible thing, and thanks to the general common-sense, it is also the fashionable thing in the classes that count. Our great ladies do not wear their waists up under their arms, nor do they lend themselves to the foolishness of the hobble skirt. It has served its turn, and reduced the weight and over-fulness of skirts, as they were hampering and unhygienic. The hobble will pass and leave us the narrow, but not too narrow gown easily carried, light of weight, and sufficiently wide to give freedom of movement.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th April on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs.	Rs. 1,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	29	29	.....	58
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	7,893	5,790	15	13,198
Total for 15 weeks	7,893	6,290	15	14,198
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	659	741	4	1,404
Per mile of Ry..	38	43	.....	81
Total to corresponding date..	8,420	8,366	74	16,860
Decrease for the week .....Rs.				404
Do, to date ..... „				2,662

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 15th April on 1,773·83 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week.....	Rs. 2,(2,000	Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 4,59,000
Or per mile of Railway.....	114	141	4	259
For previous 14 weeks of half year	38,90,369	42,13,932	63,948	99,98,249
Total for 15 weeks	28,92,369	44,63,932	1,00,948	74,57,249
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,73,609	2,80,716	7,251	4,61,

BY THE WAY.

PENSIONS.

Most of the railway servants in France receive pensions on their retirement. Fifty-five is generally the age when a railway servant may retire on a pension if he has served twenty-five years. Under these circumstances he receives a pension equal, or about equal, to half the average of his yearly wages during the last six years of his service. Greater length of service, and the receipt in some cases of a bonus converted into an annuity, may increase his pension up to a sum not exceeding two-third or three-quarters of his wages during his last six years. The funds required come chiefly from payments made by the companies, but the beneficiaries also contribute during their working life sums ranging up to 6 per cent. of their wages.

THE ELECTRICAL POSTMAN.

Edison is said to look forward to the time when most of our house-work will be done by electricity. An invention known as the automatic housemaid can already be bought, which by supplying motive power to brushes and irons, saves more than half the trouble of brushing carpets and cleaning grates and boots, and is a very welcome addition to a laundry. And now it has been left to Budapest to devise an electrical postman. This invention saves the postman the time and trouble of mounting the stairs of a flat to deliver the letters at each door. Every story has its own letter-box which automatically descends and ascends with its load of letters. The postman slips the letters which he has come to deliver in their respective boxes, and, hey presto! up they go on an automatic lift, the entire building being warned by the ringing of an electric bell of the arrival of the post. Once empty, the boxes can be filled with letters for post and sent downstairs by the same contrivance. If such a contrivance could be fixed to flats in London the Post Office would be saved an enormous amount of time in the delivery of letters.

APRIL 12, 1861.

In mail week was held the fiftieth anniversary of one of the most notable events in American history. It was on April 12, 1861, that the Confederates fired on Fort Sumter, in Charleston Harbour. This attack, which resulted in the capitualtion of the garrison after a two-days' bombardment, was the beginning of the Civil War. The enemies of the Union having thus begun hostilities, Lincoln responded on April 15, by issuing a proclamation which called 75,000 Militia to arms.

AEROPLANE STABILITY DEVICE.

It is reported from Dayton, Ohio, says a New York message, that experiments have been proceeding in the Wright Brothers' factory all the winter with a device which is expected to solve the problem of the automatic stability of aeroplanes. Tests will be made soon.

TREASURE TROVE WASHED UP.

Tremendous havoc was caused at Thorpness, Aldeburgh, in mail week by the high tide, the beach being robbed of an estimated million tons of sand. On the mainland the bungalows, which were formerly 100 yards away, are now within a few feet of high-water mark. The seas have washed out of the sands hundreds of coins, gold, silver, and bronze, dated from early-Saxon times, antique bronze rings and ornaments, and an old bronze bag clasp with a silver inscription, said to be of King John's period.

EMPIRE FESTIVAL GYMNASTIC DISPLAYS.

At a meeting of the London representatives of associations and societies for advancing physical culture and gymnastics, it was reported that already over 2,000 entries had been received for the massed display on the football ground at the Crystal Palace on July 1. The Council decided to organise similar displays by athletes from other cities, and voted grants of £100 each to Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham centres as the nucleus of funds for the purpose of defraying the expense of bringing teams to the Crystal Palace.

SEARCH FOR CAPTAIN MIKKELSEN.

It has been decided by the committee for Captain Mikkelsen's Expedition to the East Coast of Greenland to send whalers into the Channel Isle and other points on the coast of Greenland, to search for the Captain and Engineer Iversen, his only companion. £170 has been promised to the whaler which finds the explorers and brings them home. Captain Mikkelsen's vessel sank, whilst the explorer was away with his engineer. The crew were picked up by a whaler and returned to Copenhagen last September. Under the most favourable conditions there can be no report of the result of the whalers' search before two or three months.

THE AUTHOR OF "BEN HUR."

A statue of General Lew Wallace, who wrote "Ben Hur," has been put up in the Statuary Hall of the Capital at Washington. It has been executed says the "Book Monthly," by a brilliant young American sculptor, Mr. Andrew O'Connor, who lives, like so many other artistic Americans, in Paris. "Ah, this man is in a class apart by himself," Saint-Gaudens once said of O'Connor, and his statue of Lew Wallace suggests as much. It is an impressionist portrait in marble. It shows you the man as he might have been when he was a live and when he was in action in the Civil War.

AUSTRALIANS AS READERS.

A Carnegie library had just been opened at Northcote, Victoria when the papers to hand from the Commonwealth left. There are now, says a Melbourne contemporary, 500 free libraries in Victoria, and the gross revenue received by them in the aggregate from halls, members' subscriptions, and grants is about £68,000. There are about a million books in these libraries, and it was claimed that something like 3,500,000 visits are paid to them in the year. While works of fiction are read to the greatest extent, general literature and history receive a good deal of attention.

ELECTROGRAPHS.

Principal Clayden, of the Royal Albert Memorial University College, Exeter, describes and illustrates in "Knowledge," certain remarkable phenomena which he discovered some years ago. He laid some coins on photographic plates and connected them with a Tesla transformer. He then let the discharge pass with a view to getting some reproduction of the sparks, and found that all the details of the modelling of the coin which had been in contact with the film were sharply revealed. Accompanying his article are some reproductions of his results. In one case a circle of shot was placed round a coin and the corona round the latter calls to mind that of the sun, and each of the shots is endowed, as it were with a comet's tail. Some electrographs were previously described by Mr. F. J. Smith, of Trinity College, Oxford, but his paper contained no figures, and his results may not have been the same.

THE MODEL OF THE LONDON MUSEUM.

The Musee Carnavalet, which is suggested as a model for the proposed London Museum, was from 1677 to 1698, the residence of the famous Madame de Sevigne. "C'est une affaire admirable," she wrote. "Nous y tiendrons tous, et nous aurons le bel air." It was from that mansion that she wrote most of her delightful letters to her daughter, Madame de Grignan; and one of her complaints was that, though she tried to let her daughter's room, she could find no lodger: "ce logis que tout le monde vient voir, que tout le monde admire, et que personne ne veut louer." The occupant who succeeded her was a Farmer-General of the Taxes; and the building was subsequently the site of the Government School of Civil Engineering.

£6,000 DECLINED FOR AN APPLE TREE.

An offer of 30,000dols. (£6,000) was recently made for a single apple-tree growing near Lake Chelan, in the State of Washington. The owner declined it, believing it would pay him better to propagate the fruit and put it on the market. The tree has grown from seeds planted by an Indian, twenty ygars ago. The apple itself is yellow, and is alleged to have remarkable qualities of preservation. It won the first prize for new varieties at a national apple show held the other day at Spokane.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE CHANCELLOR IN THE GOLF HANDICAP.

One sees that Mr. Lloyd George has entered for the Parliamentary Golf Handicap. There are worse golfers in the House than the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but few more enthusiastic. He has to his credit, for example, the feat of having done the seventeenth hole at Nice in one stroke. Eight years ago, Mr. Lloyd George took part in the Parliamentary Tournament at Deal, and in the qualifying round of 18 holes against bogey he returned a card of 17 down, having succeeded, with a handicap of 74 in halving one hole. His score pointed to a fondness for big figures, which he has since endeavoured to justify with more or less success. Last year's Parliamentary Golf Handicap was won for the third time by Mr. Balfour. In spite of his victory, the ex-Premier was provoked into using unparliamentary language. Missing a chance of becoming one up, he exclaimed: "Bother! I'd like to have been dormy on this brutal bogey!" The present Prime Minister is also a zealous member of the golfing fraternity. He once declared at a public meeting that, if he had devoted as much time to learning languages as to learning golf, he would be one of the most accomplished of linguists. Lord Gladstone takes a lot of beating on the links, although, on the two occasions when he looked like winning the Parliamentary Tournament, he was obliged to scratch. Mr. Churchill is making slow but steady progress at the game, and Mr. Alfred Lyttelton is now devoting to it much of the zest that he used to give to cricket.

PEER'S LECTURE TO PLAYGOERS.

The young Irish peer, Lord Dunsany, has been delivering an interesting lecture to the members of the Playgoers' Club on "Romance and the Stage." Lord Dunsany has acquired a considerable reputation as a litterateur. He is the author of several novels and volumes of imaginative prose which have been well received by the critics; also of a strange and horrible little play, "Glittering Gate," which the Irish National Theatre produced last year. At present he is collaborating with Mr. Herbert Trench on a new play for the Haymarket Theatre. His taste for the weird is curiously shown in his book "The Gods of Pegana," illustrated by S. H. Sime, the black and white artist, whose "nightmare" sketches are familiar to readers of the pictorial weeklies. Lord Dunsany is titular head of the great Irish family of Plunkett, and few years ago he married the Earl and Countess of Jersey's daughter, Lady Beatrice Villiers.

THE KING'S CHAPLAIN TO WED.

The late Dean Farrar's son, the Rev. F. Percival Farrar, Domestic Chaplain to the King, is engaged to be married to a sister of the well-known American novelist, Richard Harding Davis. Mr. Farrar is Rector of Sandringham, and the King's parishioners have a warm admiration for his pulpit eloquence and his breezy personal charm. He preached in Sandringham Church, the last sermon that King Edward heard. The text was taken from I Corinthians vii. 31: "Use this world as not abusing it, for the fashion of this world passeth away." On the fifth day following, the King who listened to this solemn warning was dead. Mr. Farrar's brother, the Rev. Eric Farrar, is often stated erroneously to be the original of the late Dean Farrar's world-famous story "Eric, or Little by Little." That book, however, was published in 1858, before the Dean's marriage, which took place in 1860. It would be more correct to say that the book's astonishing success provided a name for the author's son.

ROYALTY'S FAVOURITE SINGER.

It is only natural that the King and Queen should evince a special interest in Mme. Albani's forthcoming farewell at the Albert Hall, seeing that no other singer has received so many marks of approval at the hands of the Royal Family. Albani was Queen Victoria's favourite vocalist. She used to go to Windsor or Balmoral several times a year, sometimes to sing only to the Queen and to take tea quietly with her afterwards. She possesses many priceless letters from Queen Victoria, and keeps them all carefully bound in two big books. The great singer sang the National Anthem at every Court concert, from 1874 till the death of the late Queen. Shortly after King Edward came to the throne, she sang "God Save the King" in his presence at two public functions within twenty-four hours. The old Emperor William of Germany appointed Mme. Albani Court singer, and gave her a gold medal in recognition of her having learnt German, in order to sing "Lohengrin" in the language of the Fatherland. The present Kaiser has also shown keen appreciation of her singing. When she visited Berlin in the early nineties, she was received by the old Empress Augusta. During the interview in came the Kaiser Wilhelm and the Kaiserin, who asked for a song, and then another, and yet another. When Albani had sung her last ballad, the Kaiser, shaking hands heartily with her, said: "Good-bye! and when you see her, give my love to grandmamma."

GREAT ACTRESS' GRANDSON AS HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Major Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams, who has been appointed High Commissioner for Cyprus, is a grandson of Elizabeth O'Neill, the beautiful Irish girl whose name lives in the annals of the London stage as a brilliant Shakespearean actress. Marrying a knight, she became Lady Beecher, and retired from the footlights at the height of her fame. Sir Hamilton Goold-Adams fought right through the last Boer War, winning special mention, promotion, and a knighthood. As Governor of the Orange River Colony, he proved himself an able and judicious administrator, and, as he is a comparatively young man, the Cyprus Commissionership is probably only a stepping-stone to higher things.

A GRAND OLD MAN OF FRANCE.

I gather that considerable curiosity, not unmixed with apprehension, exists in diplomatic circles with regard to the forthcoming autobiography of that grand old French politician, M. Emile Ollivier. Though politically dead to-day, for he is verging on ninety years of age, M. Ollivier was a very great man in his prime. He is the oldest living "Immortal," and when elected to the Academy in 1870 he was Prime Minister of Napoleon III. A political orator of extraordinary ability—forcible, poetical, and persuasive—Emile Ollivier appeared to have a splendid future before him, when suddenly there came the disaster of the Franco-Prussian War, and M. Ollivier was hurled from power. While Prime Minister he had the misfortune to provide Bismarck with a sufficient pretext for provoking war, and even after the terrible denouement he was unwise enough to begin a letter to the Iron Chancellor with the words: "Yes, I wished for war." After that catastrophe in his career, the ex-Prime Minister devoted himself to literature, and he has built up an undying reputation as a great historian.

AN ACTRESS BY ACCIDENT.

Very few people are aware that Miss Ellaline Terriss, who has scored such a success as Joan of Arc at the Coliseum, became an actress by accident. Although her father was the celebrated actor, William Terriss, he did not wish his daughter to go on the stage, and did all he could to keep her from even entering a theatre. However, this did not prevent Miss Terriss from taking part in private theatricals. She and her brothers one day got up an amateur performance of "Cupid's Messenger," by A. C. Calmour. Curiously enough, this play was then being performed at the Haymarket Theatre, and one of the actresses, Miss Freke, happened to fall ill, and Miss Terriss, who had made a big hit in the amateur version, was asked to take her place at a moment's notice. This she did, and was so successful that all idea of keeping off the stage was for ever abandoned. Had she not become an actress, it is probable that Miss Terriss would have achieved fame as a musical composer. She has composed the music to more than one of her husband's plays, and she has set to music a number of songs, the words of which were written by her father.

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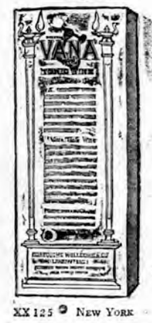

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Few people realise the grave dangers attending the ordinary, everyday cough and cold. Let it be understood that far from being troubles that we must take as a matter of course, coughs and colds are Nature's danger signals. She is warning the person that something is wrong: that other troubles are looming ahead. Such terrible diseases as Consumption Inflammation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Influenza, Asthma and a host of other diseases generally herald their approach by a cough or a cold. A cough should be instantly treated. Colds should never under any circumstances be neglected. A neglected cold has caused the death of thousands. For instance, every year in the United Kingdom alone about 60,000 people die of Consumption, and in the majority of cases the disease developed from frequent coughs and colds. It is safe to say that of this number, many would be alive to-day if they had but timely resorted to rational measures. The remedy that cures coughs and colds and, moreover, in a great measure, prevents their recurrence, is

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

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Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

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THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
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Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
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and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 16, 1908.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

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CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL

NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA

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Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.

Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.

Sold everywhere in bottles of 100 Capsules.

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The Undermentioned Medicines are prepared from Herbs.

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SURGERY can only give temporary relief in the following diseases: They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.
LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen tfor 15 days, Rs. 10-8.
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Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay

CERTIFICATE.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure to say that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 12 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shall be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—(Sd.) H. W. WILLIAMS.
Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 12 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you to my friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKAY Government Telegraphs.
8th September, 1908.

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